"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; increasing cloudiness, light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,439. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, visited him in prison and gave him a general review of the proceedings in his case. Affairs in Belgium are approaching a grave crisis, the Socialists threatening a revolution unless the Government grants universal suffrage. The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference passed the second reading of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent tribunal. In the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted the terms on which the Government takes over the Niger Company's territories in West Africa. Mr. John Dillon objected to the proposed expenditures on the fortifications of Halifax and Bermuda, adding that he believed all the West Indian Islands would soon belong to the United States. The Volksraad of the Transvaal voted to grant additional representation to the gold fields.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The "kissing bug" has found two victims in Atlantic City.

Forty passengers on the Raritan River Railroad rolled down a twenty-foot embankment last evening in a car. Only one of them was seriously hurt.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday received from the Department of Taxes and Assessments the assessment books for 1899. The entire assessed valuation of real and personal estate is $3,478,252,029.

A remarkable mirage was visible off Sandy Hook for a full half hour yesterday. Several schooners, in inverted positions, could be seen on the sky, while further away Coney Island, upside down, was mirrored in the heavens.

The National City Bank yesterday secured the Custom House property at Wall and William Streets, for $3,265,000. The building will be converted into banking quarters, and no material alteration will be made in its exterior.

City Judge Schatz of Mount Vernon declared yesterday that he intended to enforce the letter of the law respecting the attendance at theatres of children under sixteen years of age. This would bar them from playhouses, unless attended by parents or guardians.

Page 2.

Geologists say that the natural gas supply of Indiana will be exhausted in four or five years.

It is estimated that the loss to Texas cotton planters by the recent floods will amount to 500,000 bales.

It is believed that four employes were killed in a fire which destroyed the plant of the Western Paper Stock Company in Chicago yesterday. Eight women were injured.

The nomination of W. J. Bryan for President and A. W. Thurman of Ohio for Vice President was discussed and strongly favored at a conference in Chicago yesterday.

The qualifying round in the contest for the amateur golf championship was played on the Onwentsia course, C. B. McDonald of Chicago making the lowest score, with John Reid, Jr., second.

Page 3.

One man lost his life yesterday in a fire at 33 Market Street.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made a speech at Omaha in defense of the policy of the Administration in the Philippines.

John C. Sheehan will to-morrow demand of Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, that his list of election officers be substituted for the one already filed, and which was drawn up by Mr. Goodwin.

The crew of the United States cruiser Brooklyn yesterday commemorated the Santiago victory by a celebration at the big Glendale Schuetzen Park. They called the day "Schley Day." A letter and a telegram were read from Admiral Schley, and there were many cheers for the Admiral and his sentiment that there was glory enough for all.

Page 4.

Paul Cattana of 1,021 Sixth Avenue was run over and killed by a horse car at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue yesterday.

Vacancies created by the death of Henry B. Plant, President of the Plant Investment Company and the Plant system of railways, were filled yesterday at a meeting of Directors. R. G. Erwin succeeds to the Presidency of the Investment Company. He is also made President of the greater number of railroads comprised in the Plant system.

The War Department gave out a statement, based on cable advices from Gen. Otis, regarding the organization of the army in the Philippines for the Fall campaign. News was received at Manila of a rebel outbreak in Negros, the natives having construed the departure of the California regiment as an evacuation of the island by the Americans.

Page 5.

The cup defender Columbia took another trying-out spin on the Sound yesterday.

The annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club was sailed on the Sound yesterday.

The Harvard athletes who, with Yale's, will meet the Cambridge and Oxford team in England arrived in town yesterday, ready to sail to-morrow.

The yacht Constance won two out of three trial races yesterday in the series to determine a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup.

In the opening matches of the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament at Orange, N. J., yesterday George Miles of New York defeated Alfred Codman of Boston.

Every favorite was beaten in the races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. The winners were St. Clair, The Bobby, Tragedian, Montanic, Ordeal, and Handcuff. Sadducee, who beat Montanic, was disqualified for interference.

Page 10.

There is still much excitement on the east side over the excursion of the Social Labor Union, and several damage suits are expected to follow.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen arrived in the city yesterday, and will make an official inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow.

The first anniversary of the battle of Santiago was celebrated at Newport yesterday. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron were brilliantly illuminated at night, and a dinner was given on the New York.

A case of alleged fraud under the Federal Bankruptcy law was reported yesterday to United States Commissioner Alexander by Royal S. Crane, referee in the matter of the petition of Jacob Lewis to be discharged of his obligations.

Santiago Day was celebrated very generally in this city yesterday. A number of accidents are reported. The Fourth was ushered in with the usual explosion of giant firecrackers and bombs. The programme for the day includes a long list of sports and outings. Gov. Roosevelt will make the oration at the Fourth of July celebration at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-day.

A pawn ticket for a gold watch of unknown value is the only asset of A. B. Cregan, of whose estate Thomas F. Coen was recently appointed receiver. The receiver has applied to the Supreme Court for instructions as to the disposition of, to make of the ticket, and Justice Bischoff now has the case under consideration.

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STALE EGGS HIT A STATION.

Women of Danville, Kan., Threw Them at a Saloon Keeper and Missed.

WICHITA, Kan., July 3.—Recently some women at Danville, Harper County, waged war against a saloon keeper, and drove him temporarily out of business. Last week he came to Wichita and bought a stock of goods.

When he reached Danville, Mrs. Cline, her daughter Lulu, Mrs. William Bickford, Mrs. John Pickens, and Mrs. A. Gleason met him at the station and proceeded to throw over-ripe eggs at him and the car in which the goods were. But they threw wide of the mark and bespattered the station instead of the saloon keeper.

Santa Fé attorneys are looking into the matter, and it is said that the women have all been arrested for their action. The town has taken sides, and a merry war is likely to result.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SOLD FOR $3,265,000

National City Bank's Bid for the Property the Highest.

WILL REMAIN AS A LANDMARK

Most of the Building to be Used for Banking Purposes.

Career of the National City Bank and Its Wonderful Growth Under Mr. Stillman—Remarkable Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened bids on the New York Custom House property, of which there were three. He awarded the property to the National City Bank of New York on its bid of $3,265,000, this being the highest proposal. There were two other bids, viz., those of Henry Morgenthau, President of the New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company, at $3,075,000, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at $3,050,000.

The bid of the National City Bank was made in the name of its President, James Stillman, who was present. He inclosed a check for $150,000 as part payment, and stated in his letter of transmittal he preferred paying a large portion of the purchase price in cash.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S PLANS.

In purchasing the present Custom House Building, at Wall and William Streets, it is the purpose of the National City Bank management to adapt the structure as completely and conveniently as possible to its own use in the banking business. The interior will be remodeled, and a large portion of the building will be converted into banking quarters of uncommon size and elegance.

There will be no material alteration in the external appearance of the structure. The massive stone pillars which form an important feature of the Wall Street entrance, will be undisturbed. Possibly the William Street side of the building may be cut up into stores or offices, and such space in other parts of the building as is not needed for the use of the bank will be converted into insurance, brokerage, or lawyers' offices.

Allowing for reasonably expeditious work in the construction of the new Custom House at least two years, it is believed, will elapse between the time of the beginning of work on the new building and the surrender of the old structure to the National City Bank. In the meantime the Government will allow the bank 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase money as a rental for the building.

The building is regarded as one of the best specimens of classic architecture to be found in the country. The seventeen mammoth monoliths that support the beautiful façade were brought from the quarries of Quincy on rafts specially constructed to transport them. Each one weighs thirty-three tons, and is utterly useless for any other purpose than that which it now so artistically serves.

HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New York Custom House has shifted its site from place to place since the establishment of the first office for the collection of customs duties under the Dutch. It has not been affected in these shifts by the expansion of the city, but has moved according to the convenience or necessity of the National Government, always showing a tendency to stick to the water's edge, near the Battery. It was on the site to the south of Bowling Green as early as 1800 as a United States office, and had, indeed, been there before under both the English and the Dutch; and now it is about to go back to the old site, at once the most famous and the most charming on the Island of Manhattan.

The first United States Custom House in this city stood on the old Bowling Green site from 1800 to 1815. It was then removed to the Sub-Treasury Building, where it remained from 1815 to 1862. In 1862 it was removed to its present site, at the corner of William and Wall Streets, where the National Government had purchased the building of the Merchants' Exchange for $1,000,000 in greenbacks, then worth about $800,000 in gold.

The Government took the old Merchants' Exchange almost exactly as it had been arranged for the purposes of meetings, sales, and so on, except that some little alteration was made in the smaller rooms taken for offices. When Chester Alan Arthur was Collector of the Port of New York he had the interior decoration changed to suit his tastes, which were decidedly patriotic. The ceilings and walls were painted a cerulean blue, to represent the blue field of the American flag, while stripes along pillars and corners, and stars in the deep blue field completed his lucas as to what a patriotic interior should look like. The effect was as if the Government seal had been stamped upon the entire building.

EMPLOYES PAID FOR DECORATION.

There is a story connected with this patriotic decoration that is not a pleasant memory to the employes of the Custom House of that day. The Collector found it difficult to get an appropriation for the decoration, and he hit upon the device of deducting 10 per cent. from the salaries of the employes until the work could be completed. This was done, and the revenue thus obtained was found sufficient to plant the Stars and Stripes in a cerulean field in the office of the Collector and in the dome. When the ornamentation of the building was completed the salaries were restored, without any reason being assigned for their reduction or restoration. There are still some old claims hanging about the Custom House for this loss of 10 per cent. from salaries, and one old employe has been trying for years to collect the $225 he thus sacrificed upon the altar of the Collector's taste and the Nation's parsimony.

In 1862, when the Government decided to sell the present site, and build a new Custom House on the old Bowling Green site, it authorized the sale of the lot for $4,000,000. This price could not be had, and the project fell through. When the new act was passed last Spring, the Government authorized the sale of the present site for not less than $3,000,000. The conditions of the sale are that the Custom House shall occupy the present building until the new Custom House is completed, which will be within about two and a half years, in the meanwhile paying rent at the rate of 4 per cent. interest on the purchase price of the present site.

When the terms of the act were known, it was thought by many real estate experts in this city that the Government could not sell the site of the Custom House for anything like $3,000,000. The block contains about 31,000 square feet, and is a little less than half the size of the new site on Bowling Green, for which the Government will pay about $2,100,000. While it occupies a fine situation, real estate men thought it a little off the tall-building strip that passes through the centre of the city, and that only tall office buildings would pay in the lower part of New York, and the erection of a big low building on the immense lot was thought to be out of the question. However, an investigation of the sale of other lots in the immediate vicinity showed that at the average prices obtained by the square foot, the old Custom House site ought to bring more than the required $3,000,000. Taking the prices of lots sold recently on Wall and William Streets, the average per square foot proved to be about $105.89. At this rate the old Custom House site was estimated to be worth $3,299,532.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S CAREER.

One of the oldest banking institutions in New York, the National City Bank has enjoyed an honorable and prosperous career. It began to do business about the time that the war with Great Britain, in 1812, was declared. The first meeting of the Directors of the City Bank was held on June 19, 1812, just three days after the declaration of war, and books for subscriptions to the stock were opened on June 23. In the original charter the capital stock of this bank was fixed at $800,000. In consequence of the expiration, in 1811, of the charter of the Bank of the United States and the refusal of Congress to recharter that institution, the Directors of the City Bank purchased its main banking house and real estate for $100,000.

The banking house thus acquired stood on the present site of the National City Bank, at 52 Wall Street. The purchase included a house on Pine Street in the rear of the bank, and a banking house, with sixteen lots of ground, on Hammond Street, (then Greenwich Village.) It is a noteworthy fact that Hammond Street was the first public thoroughfare in this city to be lighted by gas, and for quite a while the residents of the lower part of Manhattan Island made excursions to Hammond Street to see the new lights.

For the short time that the Greenwich property remained in the possession of the City Bank, the house was used as the residence of Mr. Worth, then cashier, and subsequently President of the bank. This property was sold for $25,000, and in 1830 the bank disposed of the Pine Street property to Samuel Allen for $14,500. The Wall Street property has remained the site of the City Bank since the organization of the institution.

Stock of the old bank of the United States was received at par in payment of subscriptions to the stock of the City Bank, when accompanied by a cash payment of 2½ per cent. There was also a provision that subscribers to the stock of the new bank should be credited with whatever might be received in dividends from the assets of the expired bank, and debited with the deficiency if the said assets paid less than par. About 100 per cent. had been realized by the time that the final dividend was paid, in 1834.

ACTIVE DURING WAR OF 1812.

Throughout the war of 1812 the City Bank was active and effective in sustaining the Government. It subscribed $500,000 to the Government loan in 1813, and, in addition, most of the Directors subscribed to the loan personally. The first President of this institution was Samuel Osgood, who was Naval Officer of the Port of New York in 1814. Mr. Osgood's residence at that time was 9 Cherry Street. G. B. Vroom, the first cashier of the City Bank, lived for a time in the Pine Street house immediately in the rear of the bank.

The City Bank was reorganized in 1852, under the general banking laws of the State, and in the following year the capital stock was increased from $800,000 to $1,000,000. This new stock was disposed of at public sale in the Merchants' Exchange, and it brought prices ranging from 120½ to 121¾.

Moses Taylor, one of the merchant princes of his time, was elected President of this bank about 1856. He had been a Director since 1837. Mr. Taylor remained President of the institution until his death, in 1882, and his sagacious management gave the City Bank a far-reaching reputation for solidity and trustworthiness. On July 17, 1865, this bank was reorganized, under the act of Congress, as the National City Bank, and it continued uninterruptedly on its successful career.

At Mr. Taylor's death, in 1882, his son-in-law, Percy R. Pyne, succeeded to the Presidency, and for nine years administered the affairs of the institution with excellent judgment on the lines laid down by Mr. Taylor. When Mr. Pyne died, in 1891, James Stillman, the present President, was elected in his place. Mr. Stillman had previously been a Director of the bank, and for several years he had been more important business relations with Moses Taylor, whose confidence he enjoyed to a large degree.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS TO-DAY.

Under President Stillman's progressive administration the business of this bank has attained its present enormous proportions. When Mr. Stillman was elected President the stock of the National City Bank was selling at $450 a share. The most recent sale was at $2,000 per share, showing an increase in the market value of the stock in eight years of about $17,000,000.

An event of much importance in the history of the National City Bank was its absorption on June 30, 1897, of the Third National Bank of New York. This merger added a number of new accounts to the National City's rapidly increasing volume of business. A year ago the net deposits of this bank aggregated $100,000,000. More recently the figures have mounted to the imposing total of $120,000,000, while the average loans have exceeded $90,000,000.

The National City Bank is a State and city as well as a United States Government depository. It embraces among its other depositors some of the largest and richest corporations. It has been identified in recent years with some of the largest financial transactions that have occurred in this country, notably in connection with the United States Treasury and the Union Pacific Railway. A special feature of the immense business of this bank is its foreign exchange department. The National City buys and sells drafts, cable transfers, issues letters of credit available in all parts of the world; also commercial credits; makes collections and does a general foreign banking business. It is the depository and financial agent of several great industrial corporations, railroad companies, trust companies, and branches of foreign banks.

Systems of methods prevail in the National City Bank and the discipline is as near perfect as can be. There is one dominant head of the institution, and he is James Stillman. His Board of Directors, which includes several of the most successful business men in this country, reposes great confidence in his ability and his judgment. The character of these Directors furthermore is a significant guarantee of the stability of the bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

There is Samuel Sloan, for instance, who is First Vice President as well as Director. For more than thirty years he guided the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad through a period of uninterrupted prosperity, relinquishing the Presidency of that road only a few months ago because he felt that he had earned the right to rest. He is still Chairman of the Lackawanna Board of Directors.

Another Director is William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, whose great wealth and extensive business interests make his presence in any Board of Directors a source of strength. His son and President Stillman's daughter were married two or three years ago. Henry O. Havemeyer, the President of the American Sugar Refining Company, is also a Director of this bank, and as a depository of the great sugar corporation the bank naturally derives an advantage. Jacob H. Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. adds the weight of his name to the National City's directing board, as also does Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury and now President of the New York Security and Trust Company, is a Director of the National City Bank, as also is William Douglas Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, and brother-in-law of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. Other men of financial strength in this board are M. Taylor Pyne, representing the Moses Taylor and Percy R. Pyne estates; John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Cleveland H. Dodge of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Stephen S. Palmer, President of the New Jersey Zinc Company; Henry A. C. Taylor, capitalist; Francis M. Bacon of Bacon & Co., James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co.; John W. Sterling of Shearman & Sterling, lawyers, and H. Walter Webb, ex-Third Vice President of the New York Central Railroad.

BIG STAFF OF CLERKS.

President Stillman has gathered about him a staff of competent men. About 150 clerks are distributed through the several departments of the bank, and the head of each department is an expert in his line. A. G. Loomis, the active Vice President, resigned the Presidency of the Aetna National Bank in Hartford a few months ago to accept the place in the National City Bank made vacant by the retirement of A. Barton Hepburn. Mr. Loomis is a native of Hartford, and has been in the banking business thirty-four years. G. S. Whitson, the cashier, has been with this bank since February, 1868. He was assistant cashier for several years, succeeding to the cashiership upon the death of George D. Meeker, about three years ago.

There are five assistant cashiers. William A. Simonson came to the National City in 1889 from a Newark (N. J.) bank. President Stillman recently made him Vice President of the Second National Bank, which is practically a branch of the National City. W. H. Tappan entered the service of the National City Bank when the Third National was absorbed, about two years ago. He is a young man, and had served with the Third National about three years. Prior to that he was with the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, this State.

Arthur Kavanagh began as a boy in the National City in 1872, and has worked his way up through the various grades. He was a teller and chief clerk before he reached his present position. Horace M. Kilborn is a native of Newburyport, Mass. He got his first New York banking experience in the Fifth Avenue Bank, and he entered the service of the National City in 1887, working his way gradually to his present position. James A. Stillman is a son of the President of the bank, and a graduate of Harvard. He was appointed assistant cashier only a few months ago.

DOWN EMBANKMENT IN CAR.

Forty Passengers in a Wreck on the Raritan River Railroad—Only One Seriously Hurt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—There was a bad wreck on the Raritan River Railroad this evening. Forty persons rolled down a twenty-foot embankment in a car. No one was killed, and only one person was seriously injured. The railroad runs from Perth Amboy to this place.

The train to which the accident happened left Perth Amboy shortly before 6 o'clock. It consisted of an engine and two cars. The forward car was the passenger coach. The other contained express matter and baggage. Three miles from Perth Amboy the road makes a sharp bend while on an embankment. At the curve is a switch, and at this point the engine left the rails without any apparent cause. It rolled down the embankment and rested in the swamp below.

Both cars left the track and the passenger coach followed the engine. It landed on its side with one end upon the tender of the engine and the other upon the ground. The passengers were thrown about and bruised by the overturning of the coach. Fortunately, the coach did not make a second turn, as it was caught by the tender and held.

When the engine left the rails Engineer W. W. Mulford and Fireman John Sullivan jumped, and both escaped injury. They ran to the aid of the passengers in the overturned coach. Conductor Richard Sullivan was one of the first taken out, and, although badly bruised and shaken up, he aided in taking out the passengers. James Porton was the most severely injured. Besides being bruised he received a broken ankle.

Judge C. E. Cowenhoven of this city was also badly shaken up. Mrs. E. Furnin of Sayreville was cut by broken glass and bruised. Three girls, Mary and Jennie Archer and Clara Morris, climbed through a broken window after the accident and were cut by the glass. All of the passengers went to their homes.

A REMARKABLE MIRAGE.

Coney Island Mirrored in the Sky for a Full Half Hour Yesterday.

Those who went down to the lower bay in excursion boats about the middle of yesterday had an opportunity to see a beautiful natural phenomenon, not at all uncommon in the neighborhood of New York, yet not often seen by the land-loving inhabitants of the city. Two distinct winds were blowing, which, as all yachtsmen know, is not an infrequent occurrence. Half a mile west of Sandy Hook and along a line running thence to the northward there was a mild and intensely warm westerly wind. East of the Hook the wind was from the southeast, and was blowing briskly and with a most refreshing coolness. Now, a southeast wind is a most active breeder of fogs, and this one was no exception to the rule. About a mile or a mile and a half to the eastward of the Hook there was a distinct line of fog. Just east of the Hook it could be seen running in low clouds, like the smoke of a locomotive, along the surface of the sea. It cut under the horizon line and split the sea off the point of the Hook into two parts, one of which seemed to run upward into the clouds and there lose itself in a thin and wavering line of bluish gray.

A short distance north of the end of this line there were two schooners heading toward the Hook on the port tack and heeling far over to the breeze. Immediately over the two schooners were their images, produced in perfectly clear and distinct mirage. People on the steamboats, who were not too unobservant to note what was going on around them, saw and marveled at the strange sight. Then they swept the horizon till their eyes fell on the toy minarets and airy cupolas of Coney Island. And lo! these, too, were plainly visible in the upper stratum of the fog upside down, even as Coney Island is wont to be on the eve of a holiday. It was a vast and airy city in the clouds, a city standing on its head gravely and silently, as if that were the customary attitude of cities under the rule of Tammany Hall.

And there was a veil of fog to the westward, too, over the sunlit heights of Staten Island. So they were elevated into weird and long-faced acclivities, like the Palisades of the Hudson. For fully half an hour this beautiful mirage was visible, and then as the fog swept in from the sea it became an unsubstantial pageant, faded, and only the memory of it remained for the returned travelers to recall.

SAID SHE THREW GEMS AWAY.

Police Searched the Garbage Cart, but the Diamonds Were Safe.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Mrs. Friedman, the wife of Morris Friedman, was visiting at the home of her aunt, Mr. Thein of 3529 Vernon Avenue, last week, and on Tuesday the household was thrown into an uproar by the announcement that Mrs. Friedman had rolled up four diamond rings in an old bit of paper and in a fit of absentmindedness had cast the parcel into the garbage box. The garbage collector was just driving away, having emptied the contents of the box into his wagon.

The police were notified and the wagon was followed to the dump, where a search for the missing gems began, which continued for a long time, but ended abruptly when the information was received that instead of throwing them into the refuse Mrs. Friedman had tossed the diamonds into a corner of her dresser.

DIAMONDS IN HIS TEETH.

Husband's Alleged Extravagance Figures in a Domestic Lawsuit.

READING, Penn., July 3.—A sensational desertion case was concluded here to-day. Mrs. Ruth Tragle, daughter of the late J. H. Carpenter, founded of the Carpenter Steel Works, charged her husband, W. Irving Tragle, with desertion. Mr. Tragle alleged misconduct on the part of his wife and extravagance. Mrs. Tragle retorted that all the extravagance characterizing the family marked the husband's course of living and that he carried his extravagance to the extent of wearing diamonds set in his front teeth.

The Court's attention was directed to the "sparklers" in Tragle's teeth, and the attorney for the wife asserted that the husband hypnotized and dazzled other women with the diamonds in his teeth and winning ways. Mrs. Tragle was awarded $8 a week for her support. A divorce suit will follow.

Bishop Newman Believed to be Dying.

SARATOGA, July 3.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is prostrated with myelitis and pneumonia, was still in an unconscious condition to-night, and there are grave doubts as to his surviving many hours. He is gradually sinking, and already seems almost beyond the power of skilled medical attention. Mrs. Newman is constantly at his bedside.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

DREYFUS HEARS HIS STORY

The Prisoner's Lawyers Recount the Efforts in His Behalf.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN PRISON

First Meeting of the Captain and M. Demange, Who Defended Him Five Years Ago.

RENNES, France, July 3.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, who had a long conference with Mme. Dreyfus yesterday, visited the Captain in the military prison at 10 o'clock this morning. The permit for the lawyers to enter the prison was in the following form:

Tenth Army Corps, Tribunal of the Court-Martial.

Permit to communicate, available until the day judgment is delivered. Monsieur ——, counsel of the Court of Appeal, is authorized to communicate with Capt. Dreyfus, whom he is charged to defend.

MAJOR CARRIERE.

This was the first time M. Demange, the defender of Dreyfus at the court-martial of 1894, and Dreyfus had seen each other since the sentence. On entering the room M. Demange and Dreyfus threw themselves into each other's arms. The scene was most touching. Neither was able to utter a word for some time. Dreyfus, when able to speak, thanked M. Demange for his devoted services M. Demange then presented M. Labori, who had been a silent spectator of the scene. Dreyfus clasped M. Labori's hand, and in a voice choked by emotion, expressed the deepest gratitude for the splendid manner in which the latter had championed his cause.

MM. Demange and Labori then gave the prisoner a general review of all that had happened since Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island. Dreyfus explained that he knew nothing but what was contained in the volume which M. Labori had sent him, giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in 1898. After the interview MM. Demange and Labori both said they were greatly impressed with the appearance of Dreyfus, who, they declared, was in much better health, physically and mentally, than they anticipated.

This evening Maitres Demange and Labori had another conference with the prisoner. At its conclusion M. Labori said that the time had been devoted to continuing the review of events since 1898. The lawyers were surprised at Capt. Dreyfus's strength of memory, even in trifling matters, and at the lucidity of mind he displayed. After the interview they dined with Mme. Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband this afternoon. She has received permission to call upon him each day.

Late this evening it was ascertained that, unless the authorities should direct a preliminary inquiry or the examination of Capt. Dreyfus, Major Carriere, the Government Commissioner charged with the preparation of the case against the prisoner, will merely draw up a report, which will be presented to the court-martial.

Maitre Demange returned to Paris this evening and Maitre Labori will return on Wednesday.

PARIS, July 3.—Mme. Dreyfus, it is asserted here, is not only permitted to see her husband daily, but is allowed to attend personally to the preparation of his meals. His memoirs, which he wrote on Devil's Island, were left there, but they will be forwarded to the Government with his other effects.

There is a good deal of comment upon a speech made yesterday by M. Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots, and long known as one of the most violent opponents of revision. M. Déroulède said, in substance, that if Dreyfus should be found innocent by the new court-martial, "no punishment would be sufficiently heavy, no pillory sufficiently infamous, for all the Ministers, civil or military, who were responsible for his conviction, and no honors high enough for the martyr and victim."

Uproar in the French Chamber.

PARIS, July 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Charles Ferry, Republican, stirred up a hornets' nest by moving a resolution in connection with the Workmen's Accidents bill, evidently with the view of drawing out M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce and Radical Socialist. A great uproar immediately broke out, and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, suspended the sitting. When the session was resumed M. Deschanel announced that M. Millerand had agreed to explain matters to-morrow.

MATCH RACE ON SPEEDWAY.

Spirited Contest for a Stake of $1,000 Stopped by the Police and Drivers Ordered Off the Track.

The police interfered last night and prevented the culmination of a race for a stake of $1,000 which was attempted on the Speedway. The police say it is the first time, to their knowledge, that anybody has attempted to make such use of this great drive, and they will prevent any repetition. They seemed very indignant. No arrests were made, although such use of the Speedway is said to be a flagrant violation of the law governing its control.

J. Winterbottom, an undertaker from Spring Street, and F. T. Witte, a wholesale dealer in hardware at 106 Chambers Street, were the parties to the contest. Mr. Winterbottom drove a bay mare and Mr. Witte drove his black gelding.

Both men have met many times in the weeks past, and have had many brushes. A keen rivalry grew, and it culminated in the agreement to race three heats out of five for a purse of $500 a side. About 5:30 o'clock last night both parties, accompanied by a large retinue of spongers, handlers, &c., appeared on the Speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

The stablemen spread their paraphernalia out on the lawn and made extensive preparations for the contest. There were many other persons on the drive at the time, and a large number of casual spectators who took a keen interest in the proceedings. The police were not about. Both horses were attached to the usual pneumatic runabouts with three-quarters seats.

Two referees were chosen, one of them a prominent Fifth Avenue jeweler. The horses got off nicely together, and had a clear track. It was neck and neck to the quarter, which was reached in 0:30½; the mare forged slowly ahead, and at the half was three-quarters of a length in the lead, making the post at 1:11½; the three-quarters was reached in 1:46, with the mare leading by two lengths. She would have finished the heat a good three lengths ahead had not the contest been brought to a sudden and unexpected termination.

A number of men driving faster horses followed the racers from the starting place and when just beyond the three-quarters one of these men passed both contestants and, cutting in ahead of Mr. Winterbottom, stopped the race. An accident was averted by a narrow margin. Both Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. Witte were exceedingly indignant, as were many other of the gentlemen on the drive, and some heated exchanges were made.

During the talk the police arrived, and learning all about the race for the money, ordered it stopped and all parties concerned from the track. The men with the blankets, sponges, &c., were bundled off the Speedway with little ceremony. More consideration was given to Mr. Witte and Mr. Winterbottom, who got together and agreed upon a future contest, the money being taken down temporarily.

Policeman McIver told them they had better not attempt a second race for money on the Speedway, and sarcastically advised them to hire a race track. The entire event caused much excitement.

BARS CHILDREN FROM THEATRE.

A Mount Vernon Judge Says He Will Enforce the Letter of the Law.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—City Judge Adam S. Schatz of Mount Vernon again has given out that he intends to enforce to the letter the law respecting the attendance at theatres of children under sixteen years of age. He says that all children under that age whom he can find attending such places without their parents or guardians he will send to some institution for a long term, probably until they are of age. This announcement has made a stir among the children of the city, who all know that the Judge is a man of his word.

This decision was brought about by the arraignment before Judge Schatz of Edward Wren, fourteen years of age, on a charge of violating Section 200 of the Penal Code, by visiting the Fifth Avenue Opera House. Lawyer F. A. Denman appeared on behalf of the Westchester Woman's Club to prosecute the boy. When he was asked how he pleaded, the boy said, "guilty." As this was the first case of the kind brought to Judge Schatz's attention, he let the boy go, but warned him for the future.

KANSANS DISLIKE EVANS.

Say It Would Be Just to Pray God to Remove the President Who Keeps Him in Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—"It is just and proper that we invoke the action of a just God to remove a President that retains H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner" is the declaration of a resolution adopted by Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Spring Hill, Kan., and received by Department Commander Coulter here to-day.

Over forty posts in Kansas have demanded that Evans be removed because he has not been more liberal with the ex-Union soldiers in pension matters.

"KISSING BUGS" AT SEASIDE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—The "kissing bug" has descended upon Atlantic City and touched the lips of Mrs. Helen Veasy, a cottager at 213 Chalfront Avenue, and John McCaffrey, a fourteen-year-old Western Union messenger boy. Mrs. Veasy was sitting last night on the porch of the cottage when a large insect came sailing up to her in the semi-darkness and lighted for an instant on her lips.

As she raised her hand to brush it away she felt a slight pain shoot through her upper lip. The bug then flew away before she could kill it. Within half an hour her lip had swollen to the size of a robin's egg, and became very painful. Lotions of witch-hazel offered but little relief, and to-day Mrs. Veasy consulted a physician. A drug he gave her reduced the swelling considerably, but her lip is still painful.

McCaffrey the messenger boy's case is somewhat different. He lives on Pennsylvania Avenue, and woke up yesterday morning to find his upper lip causing him some pain and so badly swollen that the lip protruded half an inch over his under lip. When he ate his breakfast he was scarcely able to masticate his food. During the morning he obtained a wash from Dr. C. C. Raith, which he applied, and to-day the swelling had gone down.

One of the "kissing bugs" was caught yesterday afternoon by William Pfaff, a motorman on the trolley cars. It was displayed to-day in a store window.

McLEAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—According to a statement to-day by L. G. Bernard, John R. McLean of Cincinnati has Gubernatorial aspirations, providing that his friends consider the Governorship a stepping-stone toward what is admittedly Mr. McLean's cherished goal, a place on the Democratic National ticket.

Mr. Bernard said to-day: "John R. McLean doesn't want to be Governor for the sake of the office, but if his friends conclude that the Governorship will be the best thing to put him in line for the higher honors he seeks, then Mr. McLean will be a candidate for Governor. What Mr. McLean wants is to run on the National ticket, and he will stop at nothing short of this end, but he is not an out and out candidate for the Democratic nomination in the ordinary sense which that term implies."

According to Mr. Bernard, Mr. McLean will attempt to obtain a seat in the United States Senate too, if that should be deemed a milestone in his race for National honors. Mr. Bernard added that Hamilton County would certainly furnish the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee at all events, and named Judge Robinson, Judge Taylor, and Judge McNeal as possibilities, should Mr. McLean decide not to go after the Governorship.

JUDGE IN A RUNAWAY.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 3.—Judge Job H. Lippincott of Jersey City, accompanied by his wife and her sister, was driving near here this morning, when the horses took fright and ran away. They had run but a short way when in turning a corner suddenly the carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Judge Lippincott narrowly escaped fatal injury while trying to save his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Emily Rudd. All were severely injured. Miss Rudd is at home confined to her bed.

AMERICANS KILLED IN BRAZIL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 3.—A family here has received from the Secretary of State at Washington intelligence of the massacre by Sinas Indians of the persons composing an expedition ascending the Xingu River, in the interior of Brazil, about the first of the year. The expedition was sent by an American company interested in the rubber industry. There were three Americans and three Englishmen in the party and the remainder are supposed to have been Brazilians. One of the Americans was Mr. Brownly, a native of California.

The Secretary of State received his information from the representative of the Belgian Government in New York, who has received a letter dated Cajuba, Brazil, March 23, bearing the signature of Eduardo Ottieuw. The letter was, in part, as follows:

"The whites of the party, six in number, perished. I have been living in this country for five years, and am acquainted with all inhabited parts and even some wild districts. I have placed myself at the disposal of the President of the United States to organize, if necessary, an expedition to avenge the dead and if possible bring back their remains, and to continue their work here."

Mr. Williamson, who led the party, was a native of Asheville and thirty-five years of age. He married an Englishwoman in the City of Mexico, and she accompanied him to Brazil. She is now at Buenos Ayres.

BODY MAY BE ARTHUR MUNN'S.

WADING RIVER, L. I., July 3.—Coroner Miles of Greenport came here this forenoon to investigate the case of a man whose body was found in the Sound, off Herod's Point, Saturday. The dead man is believed to be Arthur S. Munn of 73 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City. One letter having the monogram S. H. M., was dated June 8, from Rochester, and was addressed to "Dear Arthur." The letter was signed "Flo," and was in a woman's handwriting.

When the body was found Justice Earnest E. Payne, in the absence of the Coroner, took charge of it. A wound above the left ear and bruises on the face led some to believe that the man may have met with foul play. It is possible, however, that the bruises and the wound over the ear were caused by the body striking against a paddle wheel of a steamer or being washed against the rocks along the shore.

The dead man appeared to be about forty years of age, had dark brown hair, slightly mixed with gray, and a light mustache, and weighed about 160 pounds. The man was dressed in a black sack coat and vest, striped trousers, and blue negligée shirt.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Original Assessment.	Final Assessment.
American Credit Indemnity Co.	$200,000	$68,100
American Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000	411,079
Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.	10,000,000	500,000
British-Amer. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	200,000	10,000
Broadway Ins. Co.	500,000	15,000
Eastern Fire Ins. Co.	300,000	160,480
Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	325,000	5,500
German Alliance Ins. Co.	400,000	16,100
German - American Ins. Co. of N. Y.	4,000,000	21,400
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	2,500,000	35,000
Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co. of N. Y.	150,000	17,000
Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.	500,000	830,000
Manufacturers & Builders' Ins. Co.	350,000	2,000
Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	200,000	10,000
National Surety Co.	500,000	208,600
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	300,000	6,875
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	200,000	20,000
Peoples' Guaranty & Indemnity Co.	100,000	10,000
Rutgers Ins. Co.	350,000	10,000
American Union Life Ins. Co.	500,000	88,000
Mut. Reserve Fund Life Ins. Co.	2,000,000	5,000

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Orig. Assm't.	Final Assm't.
Central Trust Co. of N. Y.	$15,000,000	$428,670
Guarantee Trust Co.	4,000,000	387,800
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	2,000,000	15,000
Mercantile Trust Co.	6,000,000	551,000
North American Trust Co.	1,500,000	661,200
Realty Loan and Trust Co.	500,000	25,000
Realty Trust	250,000	33,200
State Trust Co.	2,500,000	5,000
Title Guar. and Trust Co.	3,500,000	586,000
Union Trust Co. of N. Y.	10,000,000	229,000
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.	20,000,000	34,800
Washington Trust Co.	1,500,000	30,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Orig. Assm't.	Final Assm't.
American Bank Note Co.	$10,000,000	$450,000
Am. Dis. Telegraph Co.	500,000	162,500
Am. Encaustic Tiling Co.	600,000	65,000
Am. Safe Deposit Co.	300,000	30,000
American Meter Co.	3,000,000	128,200
Am. Press Association	1,000,000	56,600
Am. Tele. and Tel. Co.	20,000,000	1,005,500
Am. Tel. and Cable Co.	1,400,000	14,000
D. Appleton & Co.	2,000,000	454,400
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.	300,000	12,500
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	1,500,000	500,000
Central Stamping Co.	600,000	93,100
Century Co.	600,000	114,000
Chi. Ry. Term. Elev. Co.	3,000,000	50,000
Consumers' Brewing Co.	600,00	60,000
Colonial Brewery	1,200,000	1,000
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.	100,000	85,000
Consolidated Gas Co.	36,230,000	6,507,300
Dunlap & Co.	500,000	135,000
Eagle Pencil Co.	500,000	10,000
Eastmans Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	83,753
Edison Electric Ill. Co.	10,000,000	25,001
Henry Elias, Brewing Co.	500,000	25,000
Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Co.	900,000	30,000
Everard Brewing Co.	500,000	45,000
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	5,000,000	100,000
Garfield Safe Deposit Co.	225,000	20,250
Goodyear Rubber Co.	600,000	45,000
Harper & Brothers, (inc.).	2,000,000	2,503,763
Hudson River Line	200,000	125,000
Hupfel Brewing Co.	500,000	39,600
International Bell Tel. Co.	1,700,000	25,000
International Bank Note Co.	100,000	20,000
International Ocean Telegraph Co.	3,000,000	30,000
J. J. Little Co.	400,000	16,700
D. H. McAlpin, (inc.)	500,000	155,500
The Macmillan Co.	400,000	216,800
Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co.	2,000,000	29,000
Majestic Hotel Co.	500,000	207,500
National Horse Show Association of America	200,000	72,400
New York Floating Dry Dock Co.	350,000	82,900
National Wall Paper Co.	38,000,000	125,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	25,000,000	250,000
N. Y. Telephone Co.	16,000,000	3,476,900
N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co.	300,000	22,700
N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.	4,500,000	616,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, (inc.)	5,000,000	20,000
Standard Gaslight Co.	10,000,000	600,000
W. & J. Sloane, (inc.)	3,000,000	150,000
Standard Oil Co.	7,000,000	600,000
Steinway & Sons	2,000,000	353,500
Tiffany & Co.	3,500,000	1,032,700
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry Co.	1,500,000	115,000
Trinidad Asphalt Paving Co.	2,350,000	1,000
United Verde Copper Mining Co.	3,000,000	1,443,920
Wagner Palace Car Co.	13,000,000	650,000
Weisbach Commercial Co.	7,000,000	102,000
Western Union Tel. Co.	100,000,000	100,000

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS.

In the assessments against individuals, many reductions are apparent. It is noteworthy that the name of Richard Croker does not appear. Neither does that of Mayor Van Wyck, nor, in fact, any of the other prominent city officials, many of wrom are reputed to be men of wealth. Senator Platt, the Republican leader, is not assessed, nor is his local representative, ex-Congressman Quigg. It will be seen that the assessment of $2,000,000 against William Waldorf Astor is to be enforced, while the Bradley Martins, who had originally been scheduled at $900,000, obtained a reduction to $200,000. Gov. Roosevelt also appears to have escaped, though the Deputy Commissioner had assessed him on $50,000 of personal property.

In the subjoined table, only persons assessed at upward of $50,000 are noted:

Name.	Original Assessment.	Final Assessment
Abbott, Warren C., brewer.	$50,000	$50,000
Abernethy, Sarah McL.	50,000	50,000
Adams, Frances C.	50,000	20,000
Agnew, John T., tobacco.	50,000	50,000
Aitken, Jas. W., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Alexandre, J. E., merchant.	200,000	200,000
Alker, Florence A.	50,000	50,000
Anderson, John.	50,000	50,000
Angarica, Inez M. E. de.	100,000	100,000
Archbold, John D.	100,000	100,000
Armour, Herman.	300,000	300,000
Arnold, Hicks, dry goods.	125,000	125,000
Astor, Caroline W.	100,000	100,000
Astor, John Jacob	250,000	250,000
Astor, William W.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Astor, Vincent B.	70,000	70,000
Auchincloss, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Austin, Helen Louise	50,000	50,000
Ayer, Fred. F., lawyer	50,000	50,000
Ayer, Joseph M.	50,000	50,000
Babcock, Frank C.	50,000	50,000
Babcock, Samuel S.	200,000	Nothing
Bach, John, watches	50,000	50,000
Bacon, Robt., banker	75,000	75,000
Baker, Geo. F., banker	100,000	100,000
Baldwin, Chas. A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Babbey, Mary L.	50,000	50,000
Barclay, J. L., merchant.	20,000	50,000
Baring, Chas. W., banker.	200,000	200,000
Barker, Elizabeth	50,000	50,000
Barnes, Anna	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Cora F.	75,000	75,000
Barnes, Jno. S., banker.	75,000	75,000
Barton, Lydia R.	75,000	500
Bedell, Abner K.	75,000	75,000
Beer, Julius, tobacco.	50,000	50,000
Belmont, O. H. P., banker.	200,000	200,000
Bennett, J. G., publisher.	100,000	100,000
Benziger, N. C., merchant.	50,000	30,000
Bernheimer, Fanny	150,000	150,000
Bernheimer, Leopold	150,000	150,000
Bernheimer, Rosie	150,000	150,000
Bernstein, Isaac, silks	50,000	50,000
Bishop, David W.	120,000	60,000
Bishop, Heber R., banker.	75,000	75,000
Black, Louisa J.	75,000	Nothing
Blair, De Witt C.	61,000	Nothing
Bliss, A. H.	100,000	100,000
Bliss, C. N., merchant.	150,000	30,000
Bliss, Geo. T., banker.	200,000	200,000
Bliss, Walter P.	200,00	200,000
Bloodgood, Wilbur A.	500,000	8,000
Bondy, Chas., cigars	75,000	10,000
Bonner, Robt., publisher.	125,000	125,000
Borden, M. C. D., dry goods.	100,000	100,000
Bourne, Fred. G.	75,000	75,000
Bowdoin, Geo. S., banker.	75,000	75,000
Brewer, Thos. C., banker.	75,000	75,000
Brokaw, W. D., clothing.	100,000	100,000
Brookfield, William, glass.	50,000	25,000
Brown, Ellen W.	111,000	100,000
Bruce, Catherine W.	200,000	200,000
Bruce, Mathilda W.	80,000	80,000
Brice, Clara	120,000	100,000
Bulkley, Justus L.	75,000	75,000
Butler, Emily O.	60,000	60,000
Butler, Helen C.	125,000	125,000
Cahn, Leopold, broker.	100,000	37,000
Cameron, Julia R.	60,000	60,000
Carnegie, Andrew C.	150,000	150,000
Choate, J. H., lawyer.	100,000	100,000
Clarkson, Augustus L.	100,000	25,500
Clarkson, Catherine G.	75,000	Nothing.
Clarkson, Fred., banker.	100,000	Nothing.
Clarkson, Matthew	50,000	Nothing.
Clayton, John T., banker.	75,000	75,000
Clews, Henry, banker.	50,000	50,000
Clough, A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Colgate, Bowles, soap.	50,000	50,000
Colgate, Anna	50,000	50,000
Colgate, William	50,550	50,550
Constable, F. A., merch't.	130,000	130,000
Constable, J. M., merch't.	300,000	300,000
Cook, Henry H., banker.	75,000	50,000
Cooke, N. M.	50,000	50,000
Cooper, Charles W., glue.	400,000	400,000
Cooper, Edward, iron.	100,000	100,000
Cornell, John M., iron.	100,000	100,000
Cuthbert, W., banker.	75,000	75,000
Cutting, R. F., banker.	75,000	75,000
Cutting, R. B., banker.	75,000	75,000
Dale, Chalmers	150,000	150,000
Day, Thomas	100,000	100,000
De Garmendia, B. S.	40,000	40,000
Delafield, M. L.	52,000	31,000
Delmonico, J. C., rest.	50,000	Nothing.
Delmonico, R., rest.	50,000	Nothing.
Delmonico, C., rest.	50,000	50,000
De Peyster, F. J., lawyer.	100,000	30,000
De Voe, F. W., President.	100,000	29,000
Dickey, C. D., banker.	150,000	30,000
Dix, Morgan, Rev.	75,000	75,000
Dodge, Mellissa P.	150,000	150,000
Dodge, W. E., merchant.	100,000	100,000
Doelger, Peter, brewer.	75,000	75,000
Donald, Peter, linens.	100,000	100,000
Duff, J. J., banker.	75,000	Nothing.
Dun, Robert G., agency.	200,000	200,000
Dunham, G. H., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Eastman, J., cattle	150,000	150,000
Ehret, George, brewer	250,000	125,000
Eicke, Josephine M.	150,000	Nothing.
Ellis, J. W., banker.	75,000	75,000
Ely, Ambrose K., hides	145,000	145,000
Erlanger, N., importer	83,000	23,500
Erlund, C., banker.	75,000	75,000
Evarts, W. M., lawyer	50,000	50,000
Fancher, E. L., lawyer.	75,000	75,000
Frago, J. C., President	150,000	80,000
Fitzpatrick, P. A.	30,000	
Flagler, H. M., Pres.	75,000	75,000
Gallatin, A. H.	43,000	5,000
Gallatin, Almy Goelet	30,000	30,000
Gallatin, Fred, lawyer	100,000	15,000
Goldsmith, Henry, banker.	75,000	20,000
Goodridge, Charlotte M.	300,000	100,000
Green, A. H., lawyer	50,000	50,000
Griggs, H. L., banker	50,000	50,000
Hackett, Minnie L.	100,000	88,000
Hall, Thomas H.	182,900	182,900
Hard, Sarah E.	100,000	75,000
Harper, Caroline S	50,000	50,000
Harriman, Oliver	150,000	150,000
Harris, J. D., broker	150,000	150,000
Haven, George G.	60,000	60,000
Hearst, W. R., publisher.	40,000	40,000
Hook, Gulain	50,000	50,000
Howland, G. R., banker.	50,000	50,000
Hoyt, Alfred M., banker.	300,000	20,000
Hoyt, Mary I.	100,000	100,000
Huntington, Collis P.	109,000	100,000
Inglis, H. B.	100,000	100,000
Inglis, Margaret	115,000	
Inman, Margaret C.	125,000	125,000
Inman, William L.	50,000	7,000
Iselin, Adrian, banker	400,000	400,000
Iselin, Adrian, Jr., ranker.	100,000	100,000
Iselin, C. O'D., banker.	30,000	30,000
Iselin, W. E., importer.	150,000	150,000
Jesup, Morris K., banker.	100,000	100,000
Jones, Charles F., brewer.	75,000	75,000
Jones, Elizabeth S.	150,000	150,000
Jones, Frances	120,000	120,000
Jones, Frances O.	75,000	5,000
Jones, George	40,000	
Jones, George B.	50,000	50,000
Juilliard, A. D., dry goods.	100,000	25,000
Kane, Woodbury	150,000	500
Kearney, Phillip	75,000	75,000
Kelley, Margaret A.	200,000	200,000
Kennedy, J. S., banker.	100,000	100,000
Kernochan, Catherine L.	500,000	6,000
Kernochan, Joseph H.	50,000	2,500
Laimbeer, W., broker.	500,000	5,000
Lawrence, J., dry goods.	75,000	
Le Boutillier, G., dry g'ds	75,000	
Leggett, F. H., grocer.	100,000	100,000
Lehman, E., merchant.	50,000	50,000
Leroy, John B., watches.	75,000	75,000
Leslie, Frank, publisher.	20,000	10,000
Levy, J. J., publisher.	75,000	75,000
Lewis, Mary	300,000	300,000
Lewisohn, Rebecca	250,000	250,000
Livingston, Johnston	108,500	108,500
Loeb, Ernest A., banker.	75,000	75,000
Loeb, F. G., contractor.	20,000	20,000
Loeb, James, banker.	150,000	25,000
Loeb, Solomon	100,000	100,000
Low, Seth	167,800	167,800
McAlpin, D. H., President	150,000	150,000
McBurney, C., physician.	75,000	75,000
McClenchan, C., woolens	40,000	40,000
McClenaghan, Wm., shoes	40,000	14,000
McComb, J., Jr., products	30,000	30,000
McDonald, P. F., silks	75,000	75,000
McKesson, J., Jr., drugs.	106,000	48,000
Macy, Eliza L.	200,000	200,000
Macy, Francis, oils	46,000	46,000
Macy, William H., Jr.	150,000	75,000
Maillard, Henry	100,000	110,000
Maillard, Henry, Jr.	50,000	50,000
Maitland, A., President	100,000	85,000
Manigaud, Henry G., President	200,000	200,000
Marshall, Marie	530,000	530,000
Martin, Bradley	900,000	200,000
Martin, Cornelia S.	200,000	200,000
Martin, John D., banker.	75,000	75,000
Mason, T. F., President.	75,000	75,000
Matthiessen, Francis O., designer	100,000	100,000
Mertens, Wm., banker.	75,000	75,000
Meyer, Henry, merchant.	100,000	40,000
Meyers, Albert	50,000	50,000
Mieg, Mary	110,000	110,000
Miller, Wm. S., lawyer.	100,000	100,000
Milliken, Seth N.	25,000	25,000
Mills, D. Ogden	150,000	150,000
Mills, Ogden	25,000	25,000
Miln, Susan	45,000	45,000
Minturn, Louisa	50,000	50,000
Moller, Chas. G., sugar.	37,500	37,500
Moller, Christopher, sugar	75,000	40,000
Morgan, J. P., banker.	1,000,000	400,000
Morgan, J. P., Jr.	100,000	Nothing.
Morton, Levi P., banker.	75,000	75,000
O'Brien, John, banker.	100,000	100,000
Olyphant, Robert M.	75,000	75,000
Osgood, Elizabeth	115,000	115,000
Ottendorfer, O., editor.	250,000	250,000
Palmer, Laura A.	150,000	150,000
Parish, Daniel J.	100,000	50,000
Park, Joseph, President.	50,000	50,000
Parsons, Mary L. S.	250,000	250,000
Pearsall, Paul S.	100,000	100,000
Pearsall, Thomas W.	100,000	Nothing.
Pesser, Tillie	110,000	Nothing.
Phoenix, Lloyd	75,000	75,000
Phoenix, Philip, lawyer.	23,000	50,000
Picabia, Henriette R.	50,000	50,000
Pulitzer, Joseph, editor.	500,000	500,000
Pyne, Albertina S.	800,000	800,000
Quackenbush, Retta R.	92,000	92,000
Raymond, Owen F.	50,000	50,000
Reynolds, Marie	75,000	75,000
Rhinelander, Serena R.	54,000	54,000
Richardson, Della R. G.	154,000	154,000
Ridabock, William S.	75,000	75,000
Ridley, A. J., dry goods.	50,000	35,000
Ridley, E. A., dry goods.	75,000	75,000
Ridley, J. J., broker.	75,000	75,000
Robertson, Julius, linings.	106,000	62,000
Rockefeller, John D.	300,000	300,000
Rockefeller, William.	300,000	300,000
Rogers, Henry H.	100,000	100,000
Roosevelt, Theodore.	50,000	Nothing.
Rouss, Charles Broadway.	250,000	250,000
Ruppert, Jacob, brewer.	50,000	50,000
Sage, Russell, banker.	500,000	500,000
Sanford, C. H., banker.	75,000	75,000
Schaul, David.	100,000	1,500
Schermerhorn, Fred. A., lawyer.	100,000	100,000
Schermerhorn, William C.	206,000	206,000
Schiff, Jacob, banker.	120,000	120,000
Schley, Emma K.	250,000	250,000
Schwab, Gustav H.	40,000	10,000
Scherman, Elizabeth	250,000	250,000
Sloane, Emily T.	200,000	200,000
Sloane, Henry T.	50,000	50,000
Sloane, John	50,000	50,000
Sloane, William D.	50,000	50,000
Smith, Margaret L.	93,000	93,000
Smith, William Elliott.	100,000	100,000
Stuart, James M.	130,000	130,000
Sturgis, F., President.	100,000	100,000
Tefft, Frank G., dry goods.	100,000	35,000
Tefft, W. E., dry goods.	100,000	50,000
Tod, John K., banker.	75,000	75,000
Uhl, Edwin, President.	100,000	50,000
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.	400,000	400,000
Vanderbilt, Fred W.	200,000	200,000
Vanderbilt, George W.	200,000	200,000
Vanderbilt, Grace G.	50,000	50,000
Vanderbilt, William K.	400,000	400,000
Villetta, J. T., merchant.	100,000	100,000
Wilson, Henry S., broker.	250,000	20,000
Wilson, P. K., importer.	100,000	100,000
Woershoffer, Anna.	145,000	145,000
Work, Frank E.	100,000	100,000

FIRE MAY HAVE KILLED FOUR.

Employes of Western Paper Stock Company of Chicago Missing—Eight Women Injured.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Four persons are believed to be dead beneath the tottering walls of the Western Paper Stock Company's plant, on Indiana Avenue, which was burned to-day. The missing are Bartholomew Sparkiewletz, foreman, fifty years old; Julius Ostowsky, fifty years old; Mrs. Josie Doyle, twenty-one years old, and Steffina Bigdies.

Courageous work resulted in the rescue of a large proportion of the 100 women and 20 men who were employed in the building, but eight frenzied women were badly hurt in escaping from the blazing structure. They were all taken to St. Luke's Hospital, about 200 feet from the scene of the fire.

The fire is thought to have started from spontaneous combustion among some old rags in the basement. The flames spread quickly to the upper floors by way of the elevator shaft and stairways. The highly inflammable nature of the stock caused the building to fill with dense smoke, rendering escape difficult for employes on the three higher stories. The occupants of the building became panic-stricken, and rushed to the windows. Those who went to the front, where there was a fire escape, were able to make their way to the sidewalk by a ladder from the second story. On the south side of the burning structure, however, many of the women leaped out of the third-story windows to the roof of a shed. It was at this point that most of those hurt received their injuries. On the north side of the building several women escaped down a ladder raised by women of the neighborhood.

Josie Kuta, one of the girls employed in the picking room, said she believed several of her companions failed to escape from the building. Sparkiewletz was last seen rushing toward the elevator shaft on the third floor, and has not been heard of since.

President Tyler estimates the loss at $50,000 on the building and $40,000 on the stock.

SAMOAN CHIEFS SHAKE HANDS.

The Factions Which Have Been at War Are Now on Friendly Terms.

APIA, Samoa, June 28.—The Mataafan Chiefs met the Malletoan Chiefs yesterday on board the United States transport Badger, in the presence of the International Commissioners, shook hands, and made peace.

A meeting has been arranged between Malletoa, Tanu, Mataafa, and the Commissioners.

Peace is thus finally assured between the chieftains and their followers, and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms, awaiting action by the three powers.

In the meantime the Government is vested in the three Consuls, two of whom can act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the treaty. This arrangement is acceptable to all parties.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf is exercising his office as President of the Municipality of Apia, and the friction with him and with the natives is at an end.

National Life Association.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—According to an order issued by Judge Wheeler to-day there will be a hearing on Friday on the application for a receiver for the National Life Association. Up to within a few days it was hoped that the association's business could be sold or saved. It is said that the pending death claims, which amount to $125,000, will be paid in full. The assets are estimated at $200,000, and are invested largely in real estate.

Dr. Gunsaulus Not to Preach Here.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Central Church, has been compelled to abandon his plan to occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of New York this month and next, and instead will take a trip to Europe. Dr. Gunsaulus had hoped to work in New York during the Summer months, while Central Church was being renovated, but the condition of his health will not permit it.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY

The Amateur Struggle Commenced on the Onwentsia Course.

LOW SCORES IN HEAVY RAIN

C. B. McDonald of Chicago Victor in the Qualifying Round—John Reid, Jr., Second.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 3.—The fifth annual tournament of the United States Golf Association was begun to-day over the 18-hole course of the Onwentsia Golf Club, thirty miles north of Chicago. Nearly every golfer of prominence in the country was present when Secretary William Bage Kerr of the association called the first pair for the qualifying round at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The clubhouse, the stand at the first "teeing" ground, and the ropes stretched across the green in front of the home hole were thronged with admirers of the game, who liberally applauded the players as they started in their week's struggle for the amateur golf championship, or came up the hill at the finish.

The course and weather were ideal for high-class golf during the morning, but about 1 o'clock a hard rain commenced to fall and kept up without intermission until the last player had finished the course. This made it decidedly uncomfortable for the golfers, but apparently did not interefere with the playing, for many of the contestants who made high scores in the morning reduced them sufficiently in their afternoon play to bring them within the qualifying limit.

The number of starters was large, 98 of the 112 players entered completing the circuit. Some time before the last pair had finished their morning's play, the players had been started out again for the final round, and from early morning until late in the afternoon there was an uninterrupted procession of golfers trudging over the three-mile course. In spite of the unfavorable conditions in the afternoon, some excellent golf was played, and, judging from the form displayed by many of the contestants who qualified to-day, the struggle for the championship will be a close one. This is shown by the fact that scores of over 187 failed to qualify, while as low as 168 was made.

C. B. McDonald, the Chicago golf expert, won the gold medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. His score of 168 was made by almost perfect golf, his putting being accurate to an unusual degree, while his long drives were in nearly every case placed perfectly. John Reid, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Club the intercollegiate champion, won the silver medal, with a score of 170. There was a three-cornered tie for third honors, W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, D. R. Forgan of Onwentsia, and Findlay S. Douglass of the Fairfield Golf Club, the present amateur champion, all making the 36 holes in 173.

The results of the whole day's play rather favored the Eastern golfers, as about two-thirds of those who qualified were from the Atlantic Coast and Pennsylvania and Ohio clubs. The real struggle will commence to-morrow, when the thirty-two qualified players will start off in the match play. The scores of McDonald and Reid to-day made them many friends, and both men are expected to play a prominent part in determining the championship.

The scores made to-day resulted in a rather peculiar state of affairs, as seven tied at 187. That number being the qualifying limit, thirty-five contestants are on the list as having qualified. It will be necessary for the seven to play off their tie before the match play to-morrow, four of the tied men qualifying for the match play. Following are to-day's scores of the thirty-five players now on the qualified list:

Sterling Beckwith, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 3 6 5 9 5 5 5 5
In ..... 8 5 6 5 8 6 3 4 4— 93
Afternoon—Out 4 3 6 5 4 5 6 6 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 5 5 4 5 5— 88
Total 181

William McCawley, Merlon Cricket—
Morning—Out 5 4 7 4 6 5 5 4 4
In ..... 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 5— 86
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 4 5 5 5 4 5
In ..... 6 6 5 6 6 5 3 5 5— 90
Total 176

Herbert McBride, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 5 6 4 6 5 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 5 6 4 6 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 4 3 7 5 5 5 7 4 5
In ..... 5 5 6 7 6 6 5 4 5— 94
Total 186

H. A. Colby, Essex Country Club—
Morning—Out 6 3 5 5 5 6 4 5 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 3 5— 89
Afternoon—Out 4 5 6 6 8 5 6 4 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 6 5 3 5 4— 98
Total 187

R. Sykes, Overland Park—
Morning—Out 5 5 5 5 4 5 6 5 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 5 6 4 6 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 5 5 5 4 4 5
In ..... 6 6 6 6 5 5 4 5 4— 94
Total 186

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—
Morning—Out 5 2 6 5 4 6 5 4 6
In ..... 6 6 5 5 4 4 3 6 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 4 3 6 5 4 5 5 6 5
In ..... 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4 4— 84
Total 170

Slason Thompson, Onwentsia—
Morning—Out 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 5 4— 88
Afternoon—Out 6 3 7 5 5 4 6 3 6
In ..... 5 6 9 6 5 7 4 7 4— 98
Total 186

A. H. Smith, Hunting Valley—
Morning—Out 4 4 6 4 4 4 6 6 5
In ..... 5 5 6 6 5 6 4 5 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 5 6 5 4 6 7 5 5
In ..... 6 5 7 6 5 4 4 5 4— 96
Total 185

H. M. Dillings, Ardsley Club—
Morning—Out 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 7
In ..... 5 5 6 5 4 4 5 5 5— 93
Afternoon—Out 6 5 5 4 5 5 6 4 7
In ..... 5 5 7 5 5 5 4 8 4— 94
Total 187

Stewart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club—
Morning—Out 6 3 6 4 6 6 5 4 6
In ..... 5 4 6 5 5 5 6 5 6— 93
Afternoon—Out 4 4 6 5 6 6 5 5 5
In ..... 5 6 5 6 6 6 4 5 3— 92
Total 185

Sheldon Cary, Cleveland—
Morning—Out 5 3 6 6 5 4 5 5 4
In ..... 6 5 7 8 5 4 6 3 5— 89
Afternoon—Out 6 4 6 4 5 5 7 5 6
In ..... 5 6 7 5 4 5 5 4 5— 93
Total 182

Roderick Terry, Jr., Arsdsley—
Morning—Out 6 3 7 4 5 5 7 5 4
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 5 4 4 6 3 5
In ..... 5 6 7 5 4 4 5 6 4— 86
Total 175

H. H. Cumming, Allegheny—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 4 4 4 5 6 6
In ..... 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 3 5— 88
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 4 6 5 5 7 4
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 6 3 6 3— 88
Total 176

D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia—
Morning—Out 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 6 4
In ..... 4 5 5 6 6 5 5 4 4— 83
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 4 4 6 6 7 6
In ..... 6 6 7 4 4 3 4 5 4— 90
Total 173

J. G. Thorpe, Oakley Country Club—
Morning—Out 5 3 8 6 6 6 5 5 5
In ..... 7 6 6 4 6 3 4 4 4— 92
Afternoon—Out 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 4 5
In ..... 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 4— 87
Total 179

C. B. McDonald, Chicago—
Morning—Out 4 2 6 4 4 4 5 4 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 6 5 4 4 5— 83
Afternoon—Out 5 4 6 5 5 5 4 4 5
In ..... 6 5 6 5 4 5 3 4 4— 85
Total 168

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's—
Morning—Out 5 6 4 6 5 5 6 8
In ..... 5 7 7 3 6 5 5 4 4— 95
Afternoon—Out 5 4 8 4 5 6 6 4 5
In ..... 7 5 6 7 5 4 3 4 4— 92
Total 187

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Morning—Out 5 3 5 5 4 5 7 5 5
In ..... 7 5 6 6 4 5 5 4 4— 89
Afternoon—Out 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4
In ..... 4 6 6 6 5 6 5 3 5— 86
Total 175

W. B. Travis, Oakland—
Morning—Out 5 7 5 4 5 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 4 3 4 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 5 3 5 5 6 5 5 3 5
In ..... 6 5 8 5 4 5 4 6 4— 89
Total 173

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Morning—Out 5 4 6 5 5 6 5 5 3
In ..... 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4 4— 87
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 5 5 6 4 5 4
In ..... 6 5 7 4 5 4 3 5 4— 86
Total 173

W. H. Hollabird, Jr., Glenview—
Morning—Out 5 3 5 5 5 6 5 5 5
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 5 4 4 4— 86
Afternoon—Out 5 3 6 5 5 5 5 4 7
In ..... 6 5 6 5 5 6 4 5 5— 93
Total 179

John Stuart, Princeton—
Morning—Out 6 5 6 4 4 5 5 4 5
In ..... 5 6 6 5 4 4 4 5 5— 86
Afternoon—Out 6 4 5 4 6 4 5 4 7
In ..... 8 6 6 6 4 6 4 5 5— 94
Total 180

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

TOURNAMENT AT SEABRIGHT.

Final Rounds for the Havemeyer Cups to be Played To-day.

The members of the Seabright (N. J.) Golf Club began an Independence Day tournament yesterday for cups presented by William F. Havemeyer. An eighteen-hole qualifying round was played, from which the first and second eights were picked, to play, resp

CELEBRATE "SCHLEY DAY"

Crew of the Brooklyn Commemorate the Santiago Victory.

A NOTABLE PICNIC ON LAND

Cheers for Schley and His Sentiment, "There Is Glory Enough for All"—Letter and Telegram from Him.

Jack of the United States ship Brooklyn came ashore yesterday and commemorated the anniversary of the famous battle of Santiago by dancing all day under the same flag he fought under just a year before. He called it "Schley Day," and made it Schley Day.

Two weeks ago the men of the Brooklyn organized themselves into the Schley Brooklyn Club and solemnly decided that July 3 shall be celebrated by all sailormen who were in the Santiago fight, and by all who have served, are serving, or may serve on the Brooklyn, no matter in what part of the world they may be or in what circumstances, so long as any of them are living or anything named the Brooklyn is afloat in the service of the Union. They chose as first President, Gunner's Mate Steve Donely, who was responsible for much of the shooting the Brooklyn did at Santiago, and instructed him to go ahead and organize a celebration for yesterday which should be memorable. The petty officers and enlisted men provided for the expenses from their own pay.

The big Glendale Scheutzen Park was hired for the occasion, trolley cars were engaged, a programme was arranged, and invitations were widely distributed. Everything was done ship fashion, with attention to details and appearances. Therefore there was success; the picnic had smooth sailing on the pleasure tack, and there was not a snarl or a tangle or a miss anywhere all day. The men worked extra on Sunday to get the ship coaled and cleaned, and 250 of them came over the side yesterday morning with clear consciences, all first and second class men. Some who were officially in disgrace or under punishment for overstaying shore leave and the like were left languishing and sorrowing, but the circumstance was not permitted to depress the others. Among the 250 who were released for the day more than 100 wore the bronze medals that showed them to have been among the men who were behind the guns or among the engines while the Spanish fleet was being chased and destroyed. All of them were spick and span, clean and sober, and they were cheered as they left the navy yard at 9 o'clock for the City Hall. This put them in high feather to begin with.

THE YELLOW GOAT MASCOT THERE.

They had along Billy Boy, the ship's mascot yellow goat, which has been in the service seven years, which in the battle concentrated the universal and indiscriminate pugnacity which is the strongest point in his character, against the Spaniards, and which was given the head of the line. He wore a special uniform of blue satin and yellow plush, a silver collar, inscribed with his naval record and with a medal depending from it, and a silk flag from each formidable horn. He made most of the journey on his hind legs, attempting to resent the applause of the populace of Brooklyn by butting the whole of it in detail. If he had been permitted to stop to fight all the people and animals he challenged the picnic party would never have arrived.

The band was put in the forward car and played all the way out Myrtle Avenue and the Richmond Hill Road to Glendale. There the men scrambled from the cars, followed by many of their guests, and in a very short time Jack was in his glory as a big-hearted, happy-hearted, full-souled host. Jack and his guests wore a long, dazzling badge of broad blue silk lettered in silver. It bore an American eagle holding in his beak a bar with the words "Santiago, July 3rd, 1898." Under this was a picture of Admiral Schley and the words "They'll Never Beat Home," and a picture of the cruiser Brooklyn. A fac-simile of the cartridge used with the ship's small arms dangled from the bottom.

The banner carried in the procession was lettered "U. S. S. Brooklyn," with a big picture of Schley in the centre, and "Santiago, July 3, 1898," underneath. The order of dances had a picture of Schley, with the word "day" under it. The invitations were decorated on the same plan. The huge dance hall was a mass of National flags arranged in rosettes and festoons and long evergreen ropes looped from side to side, and on the stage there were three portraits of Schley framed in laurel, and a bank of flowers, with his name worked in pink buds. The Brooklyn's battle flag, under which she has fought at Santiago, hung from the roof, its faded and ragged edge just clearing the head of six-foot Jack as he gayly swung his partner beneath it.

JACK AS A DANCER.

And Jack gave his attention to dancing from early in the day. The order of the day included thirty dances—waltzes, quadrilles, two-steps, schottisches, lanciers, and marches—with provision for intermissions, dinner, and speeches, and it did not permit any waste of time or waists, for partners were plenty. Of 900 invitations sent out nearly all were accepted, and a surprising number of persons who had not been invited, men and women, too, thronged the gate all day, some offering to pay and some trying cajoleries and persuasions and various ingenious pretenses, so that the sturdy Jack on guard there had need of all his vigilance, and the police were kept busy throwing out intruders who got through in one way or another. But it was Jack's feast to his friends, and he wanted nobody there who had not been asked, and nobody who had been asked to pay for anything. He had his wife and his chum's wife and his own sweetheart, and various selections of fine and promising material for future sweethearts and wives.

BEVERAGES NOT LACKING.

A royal host Jack was. Beer kegs dotted the somewhat extensive landscape of the park, their spiggots open and flowing all day. Sweating men steadily rolled wheelbarrow loads of soft drinks into the dance hall where they flowed over the bar in cascades. The supplies of tobacco were unfailing and every woman, old or young, ponderous and elderly, or slender in the waist, light on her feet and youthful, found a manner or an excuse seeking an introduction and soliciting the honor of taking her on the floor, provided she was not otherwise provided. The amount of dancing the Brooklyn's men did was marvelous.

It was a lively, driving, busy day, but a decorous one. The games and sports provided for the morning were hurried through with little attention, for Jack had his opportunity to dance and used it.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bugle sounded "quarters," and everybody went across the dance hall floor as if it had been a deck. Gunners' Mate Donely presided over the meeting then improvised, and after a brief speech of welcome proceeded to introduce speakers and read letters.

Admiral Osborne of the Naval Veterans spoke briefly, and, being an old sailor, reached the hearts of his hearers immediately, especially when he lauded Farragut, under whom he served, and said the navy had always led and prepared the way for army. When he recalled that the first fighting by American forces on Cuban soil had been done by the marines there was a shout of hearty approval and much individual expression of belief that the speaker was "all right" and "the right kind of a man, sure."

A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

But the deep-throated, deep-lunged cheering that sounded as if it would sound best booming across blue water was when cheers were called for Schley. They were given three times three, and three more, and then three for extra measure, with a strong "tiger" to wind up with—the kind of cheering heard only from men who wear their shirt collars wide open and have tough beards and bass voices.

Then Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill of the Brooklyn read a letter from Admiral Schley. He prefaced it, expressing his regret that the Admiral was not present, but adding: "I am sure he will join us in sending greetings to our brothers who are celebrating at Newport the anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. To no one ship engaged does the credit belong. Let those of us who were privileged to serve in the Brooklyn on that memorable day continue in the future to echo, as in the past, that magnificent sentence of Schley, 'There is glory enough for all of us.'"

This was warmly cheered.

Admiral Schley's letter was as follows:

Naval Examination Board,
Navy Yard, Washington, July 1.

Dear Mr. Hill: Will you say to the boys of the Brooklyn that I have not been able to obtain release from an engagement made prior to the receipt of their invitation, and that I regret extremely not to be able to have the pleasure of this July 3 with them, as they shared the dangers of the last with me.

I hope that they may enjoy the day to the fullest measure, and while I am absent in flesh I shall be present in spirit.

I hope my brave boys will act up to the spirit of my report of last July 3, that there was glory enough for all of us; and the part taken so conspicuously by the Brooklyn that day gives them a proud right to so enjoy this day.

Wishing them all the fullest enjoyment and regretting that I am unable to be with them, I am, with much affection for you all. Very sincerely, yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

MORE CHEERS FOR SCHLEY.

Half a dozen times while this was being read the Brooklyn's men pulled off and swung their caps, expanded their chests, and simultaneously and spontaneously roared out a mighty volume of cheering.

Chaplain W. T. Helms was the last speaker. He talked of the event of the year before and its importance in the world's history and reviewed his connection with and knowledge of the Brooklyn's men. He interested his hearers especially in telling of Chief Yeoman Ellis, the American killed at Santiago, and his family.

After the speaking came dinner—a great dinner, with such things as soup, ducks, chicken, and salads and vegetables of many kinds, with trimmings of several kinds, and coffee and cigars to end with. Six hundred persons sat at it.

Then there was more dancing until 10:30 o'clock, and a variety of pleasures, including displays of the accomplishments of "Billy," the goat, and much petting, especially by the women, of the small Spanish bugler taken from the Vizcaya, who is now trying to learn English, join the American Navy, and become a citizen of the country and one of the people he finds so wonderful.

THE ADMIRAL'S FINAL MESSAGE.

Late in the evening another vast cheer was developed by this telegram:

Wallingford, Penn., July 3.
Chief Gunner's Mate Donely, United States steamship Brooklyn:

In spirit I am with you to-day, as I was in the flesh one year ago. The memories of our danger then make the vows of my affection for my comrades imperishable. May bright skies favor your enjoyment, as they favored you in the work done for our country last July.

W. S. SCHLEY.

Then the Admiral's flag was hoisted at the front gate of the park and a big gun banged out the Admiral's salute.

The officers of the Brooklyn present at dinner and who remained and joined in the dancing afterward were Navigator Hodgson, Lieuts. Doyle, Rush, and Simpson, Cadets Abele and Wells, Ensign Fitzgerald, and Major St. Clair Murphy and Second Lieut. Matthews of the marines. Several other officers sent letters saying they were prevented by their duties from attending.

The name of Admiral Sampson was not mentioned or referred to during the day. A petty officer who had distinguished himself, when asked about this, said:

"This crew has nothing against Sampson, but this is Schley Day. Schley said these was glory enough for all of us, and sure there is; but Schley's crew are with him. Dewey nor Sampson nor anybody else can stand with Schley among men who've been with him. We know what he is."

THREE UNHAPPY JACK TARS.

Brooklyn Men Who Were Overstaying Their Leave to Take Part in Schley Celebration Rounded Up.

There were three of the Brooklyn's jack tars who did not attend the Schley Day celebration, at Glendale Park, yesterday, and yet no sailormen of all the host were more brimful of patriotic enthusiasm and more anxious to celebrate. They were Fred Matheson, second gunner's mate; William F. Snodgrass, boatswain's mate, and Ansel Larsen, able seaman.

These three veterans of the Santiago sea fight have been looking forward ever since the Schley Day celebration was first mooted to having the greatest time of their lives and cheering themselves hoarse for their Admiral. When the news came that Admiral Sampson had succeeded in upsetting the scheme, the whole crew was downcast, but no man in it was bluer than the three tars. Finally a brilliant idea struck one of them, and he confided it to the others, under the seal of secrecy.

They got shore leave on Thursday, and the plan was to overstay their leave and remain in Brooklyn until the picnic took place. The park had been engaged, and they felt sure that the picnic would be held, even though the Brooklyn was at Newport. They also had the idea, somehow, that "the old man," as they call Schley, would be there anyhow, and that they would have a chance to see him and cheer.

"We'll get punished for it," they argued, "but what's the odds? The punishment can't last forever, and we'll have a chance to see the old man."

So they carried out the scheme, and it made no difference when they heard that the orders sending the Brooklyn to Newport had been countermanded. It made them a little uncomfortable, but it did not alter their plans. They returned to the Brooklyn they would miss the picnic anyway, because they would be punished for overstaying their leave. They knew that if they did attend the celebration they would be recognized and arrested, but they calculated that they would have a chance to see Schley and have some fun before their downfall.

Meanwhile, John Clausen, Master at Arms on the Brooklyn, and Roundsman Philip Boyle of the Fulton Street Station were looking everywhere for the deserters. There was a reward of $10 a head out for them. Snodgrass was captured at the corner of Sands and Adams Streets. He had not been drinking, and was getting ready to start for the park. He was the wildest tar in these latitudes when he found he was going to miss the picnic after all.

He got into the patrol wagon without making any trouble, however, and remarked to Boyle that, at any rate, his comrades would not miss the fun. While the patrol wagon was going up Fulton Street, Clausen saw Snodgrass give a start and glance toward the sidewalk. He looked in the same direction, and saw Matheson and Larsen waiting for a trolley car, surrounded by several good-looking young women and evidently starting for the picnic.

Clausen had the wagon stopped, and before the two tars knew what was coming they were under arrest. The girls wailed and the bystanders hissed, but the sailors were hurried into the wagon, and ruefully joined their partner in misery.

They were taken to the Adams Street Court and put in the pen with an alcoholic assortment of prisoners, but Magistrate Brenner promptly had them taken out and seated comfortably in the courtroom. Later he sent them back to the navy yard in charge of Clausen. Not only are the men veterans of Santiago, but they have reputations for sobriety and good work.

"You're in $30 by this," said a bystander to Roundsman Boyle, referring to the ten-dollar reward for each of the men.

"I am not," snapped the Roundsman, who was highly displeased with the whole affair. "I wouldn't touch a cent of it. It would be taken out of their pay."

IN ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S HONOR.

Reception at Wallingford Attended by 2,000 Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—In honor of Rear Admiral Schley, who with Mrs. Schley is the guest of Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, at his home at Wallingford, about twelve miles from this city, a reception was given to-night by the citizens of the vicinity. Fully 2,000 persons assembled on the spacious lawn and porches. The suburb of Wallingford was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago and also in honor of the Admiral. Many prominent people were at the reception, which was an informal one.

Admiral Schley was introduced by Mayor Jefferies of Chester, Penn. The Admiral made a short speech in which he thanked those present for the welcome given to him.

Short speeches were also made by Mayor Ashbridge and Judge Ashman of Philadelphia and a number of others.

USHERING IN THE FOURTH.

Giant Crackers and Torpedoes Everywhere in Evidence.

With a clatter and bang and hiss and boom and roar of crackers, bombs, and torpedoes that filled the small boy with unutterable delight, and drove the belated wayfarer to cover or to distraction, what promises to be the noisiest Fourth of July in many years was ushered in at midnight last night. Five minutes before the midnight hour, a dog, name and residence unknown, started in one of the down-town streets and passed through a considerable portion of the city in some haste. The destination of the animal is uncertain, but it is safe to say that he arrived there ahead of schedule time.

The dog being yellow, presented itself to the spectator in the form of a yellow streak, emitting at intervals a sputter of fire and the crack of a firecracker, a bunch of these articles having been attached to the animal's tail. Then every belated newsboy, baker's boy, and every kind of a boy—and many were belated at that glorious hour—drew forth his ammunition and the grand and glorious ear-splitting and hair-raising salute in honor of the Nation was begun. An intermittent fusillade had been kept up during the evening by enthusiastic patriots, who could not possess their souls with patience, but these were only the skirmishers in the vast army of celebrants, and furnished hardly a foretaste of the salvos that were to begin with the day.

Five minutes after 12 o'clock every street re-echoed with the thunder of explosives, from the sharp crack of the ordinary cracker to the sullen boom of the bomb of every conceivable shape and size. The majority of the adult population, having gone to bed early with a motive, had enjoyed a moderate amount of sleep before 12 o'clock, then arose and inserted the usual amount of cotton into their ears and tried to go to sleep again.

The city will be in holiday attire to-day. Flags by the thousands were hung out last night all over the city. It promises as a grand and glorious National birthday to eclipse all its predecessors of recent years, and whether it is a day of purgatory or of unalloyed bliss will depend upon whether the blood has grown thin with the passing of the years of life or whether the heart is fired and the pulse of youth beats high. The grand fusillade is on.

FIRE AT THE BARTHOLDI.

It Was Probably Caused by a Skyrocket and Was Very Slight.

There was nearly a panic among the guests of the Hotel Bartholdi, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening when a small fire was discovered on the roof of the one-story annex used as a dining room. The alarm was given, and in an instant the dining room was emptied. The flames were extinguished without any damage being done. It is thought the fire originated from a skyrocket thrown from one of the rooms of the hotel.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

Two Boys Suffer the Loss of an Eye Each While Celebrating.

Thomas Ross, twelve years old, of 71 West One Hundred and First Street, looked into a blank cartridge pistol last night to see why it did not explode. It went off just at that moment and the boy will go through life henceforth with one eye. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

Edward Keegan, twenty-one years old, of 215 West Sixty-first Street, playfully poked his 22-calibre revolver into the face of Thomas Burdy of 169 East Eighty-first Street and pulled the trigger. It did not explode and he tried it again. Burdy's left eye was destroyed. Keegan was arrested by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The charge is felonious assault.

Frightened by a giant firecracker, a horse attached to a delivery wagon in front of 21 Gramercy Park, took fright last night and ran away. Bicycle Policeman Thomas McEntee made a bold capture of the runaway near Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. McEntee was dragged half a block, had his uniform ruined and his bicycle wrecked. Driver Patrick Munk of 343 East Ninety-sixth Street was in the house at 21 Gramercy Park delivering some goods when the horse started.

Four Children Injured in Explosion.

NEWARK, July 3.—While experimenting with a Fourth of July cannon in the rear yard of their home, at 48 and 50 Summer Avenue, this morning with two of their playmates, Charles Kaiser, seven years old, and his sister, Sadie, nine years old, were seriously burned by the explosion of a two-pound jar of gunpowder. Their companions, Willie and Arthur Hogan, aged respectively six and three years, were also badly burned. A small stock of firecrackers, some gunpowder, and a quantity of other fireworks had been laid in with which to celebrate the Fourth. The Kaiser boy managed to get hold of a small cast-iron cannon, and at the same time the youngsters spirited away a preserve jar containing black powder. The cannon was fired once, and a spark got into the jar. The explosion followed. The two Kaiser children were taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

Firecrackers Set Fire to Furniture.

SECAUCUS, N. J., July 3.—William Tapling, who is at Hasbrouck Heights, expecting the arrival of a load of furniture belonging to him, will have to go without his belongings until he can purchase new stuff. The furniture was passing through Homestead this afternoon, loaded upon a truck belonging to Henry Kiel. Some boys holding a celebration threw a handful of fire crackers into the truck as it passed them. The driver and his assistant had only just time enough to get the horses loose from the truck before the whole affair was in a blaze. The furniture and the truck were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,200. The fire blocked the White Line trolley tracks for almost an hour.

Woman Shot by Unknown Celebrators.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Peter Hetinger, twenty-nine years of age, was accidentally shot in the stomach this evening while sitting on the front stoop of her home, 412 Fourth Street, Harrison. There was shooting all around in celebration of Santiago Day and the Fourth, and no one can tell from where the bullet came. She was taken to the hospital. The wound is likely to prove fatal.

ROW OVER COLORADO STATUE.

Said It Is to be Made Here of Base Metal by a New York Sculptor, with Maude Adams as Model.

The press of Colorado is very indignant over what it calls "the fake gold statue" that is to typify the State of Colorado at the Paris Exposition. What enrages the papers of that State, and, according to them, many of their readers, is that the statue is to be made in this city by a New York sculptor, modeled upon the figure of Miss Maude Adams, who is not a native of Colorado, and is not to be of Colorado or any other kind of gold, but of a base metal covered with only a thin veneer of gold. The Colorado papers claim that that State can readily furnish the gold, the model, and the sculptor, and does not need to come East for anything in the line of this sort of art.

The State of Colorado feels indignant chiefly because, according to the papers, the people were told that the statue was to be entirely typical of the State. It was to be a unique product of the great gold-producing region; to consist of Colorado gold, represent some beauty of the State who could stand as a high type of Western loveliness, and a Colorado sculptor was to design and fashion it.

The discovery that it is to be a product of the East, which is said to worship gold but to produce none of it, and that it is to be entirely Eastern in every respect except that the name of "Colorado" was to be stamped across the base, was not made, it is said, until recently, and then the information slipped out in spite of the precautions of the men in charge of the scheme. It was intended, it is said, for the project to be kept secret until it should be too late to stop the work.

The Colorado papers denounce the scheme as "a disgrace to the State," and declare that it is the purpose of the New York men behind it to exhibit the statue all over Europe after the Paris show is over, and that the result will be to bring discredit upon the State.

Capt. A. H. Mattox, Commissioner for the Paris Exposition, knows nothing of the statue, according to a statement made by his wife last night, beyond the fact that it has been discussed for some time, and that it was supposed that it would come from Colorado as a typical product, in every respect, of that State. He knows nothing as to the charge that it is to be made in this city of a base metal, with a thin veneer of gold, or that Miss Adams is to pose as its model.

Thomas F. Shea, manager of the Empire Theatre, where Miss Maude Adams acted last season, said last night that such a statue has been designed, and that Miss Adams is understood to be posing for it. He said that Miss Potter, the sculptor, has called upon Miss Adams a number of times in relation to the statue, but he did not know whether Miss Adams had as yet given any sittings for it. The matter had been discussed at the theatre by Miss Potter and a man interested in the statue, and Miss Potter had come to the theatre several times while Miss Adams was acting Juliet, in order to make a close study of her face in its play of emotions, so as to bring out its most characteristic expression.

As far as Mr. Shea had learned, the statue is to be seven feet high, and to stand on a pedestal of four or five feet. He did not know whether the statue is to be gilded merely, or to be, he said, like Miss Adams, "gold clear through." His impression is that it was intended to have the statue of solid gold. From what he had gathered from the men who seemed most interested, the entire work was to be done either here or in Chicago.

Miss Adams is now enjoying her vacation on her farm on Long Island.

47TH STREET JAIL DELIVERY.

Capt. Thomas Declares He Made Requisition for a New Lock, but Never Received One.

Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday and preferred charges against Doorman Edgar Sharp, who was on duty Sunday morning at the station when the Tocci twins, charged with murder, made their escape. Inspector Thompson also made charges against the doorman for making a false report. It is the duty of the doorman to make an inspection of the cells every half hour. At 5:45 Sharp reported to the Sergeant at the station that everything was all right. At 2:45 o'clock Nicola Tocci was arrested in Central Park. The other one is still at large.

The prisoners made their escape, according to the report of Capt. Thomas, by lifting the iron doors of the cells so that the bolts slipped the lock. It appears that the doors were defective and badly set, and the Italians soon ascertained this fact. After getting into the corridor the prisoners had no trouble with the door there, as it has been defective for some time. The lock is broken. Capt. Thomas said that some time ago he made a requisition for a new one, but never received it.

It is said there will be a rigid investigation into the matter of the negligence as to the broken lock on the corridor door. That this should not have been attended to after the requisitions made by the commanding officer, it is said at Police Headquarters, will be the subject for the explanations on the part of some one. It is stated that as a result of the escape of these two men, charged with murder, there will be an investigation of all the cells of the precinct stations in this city.

It was learned that in 1896 two cell doors of the station had been substituted by Sergt. Thomas O'Brien, who is and was then in charge of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. He had the doors removed from the old Broadway Squad Building, in Twenty-ninth Street. He said yesterday that the doors are all right, although he thought the washers on the hinges might have worn out. The doors, however, did not fit, because of the difference in the size of the doors and the size of the framework of the cells.

Sergt. O'Brien said that the lock on the corridor door is all right so far as he knows. He declared that he had never received any requests for a new one.

TRENTON MATCH POSSIBILITY.

Prospective Purchasers Believed to be Opposed to Diamond People.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—Case & Cain, the local brokers who recently sold the upper Delaware River Bridge to the Trenton and Philadelphia Traction Company, have now obtained an option on the Trenton Match Company's factory in this city, and say that the plant will be disposed of within the next few days Whether or not the prospective purchasers are private capitalists of New York City the firm would not say, but rumor has it that the new owners will be opposed to the Diamond-Gould syndicate.

The Trenton Match Factory is one of the most modern plants in the country, and at present is being fitted out with what are known as "continuous machines." It is understood that the Diamond people have been negotiating for the place, but the new syndicate which will probably be incorporated this week, has, it is said, gained the inside track. There is but $50,000 of capital stock, yet these figures can, according to the company's New Jersey charter, be increased at any time to $250,000,000.

WANTS A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

A. C. Dunn Alleges Mismanagement of a Washington Company.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ambrose C. Dunn, Vice President of the Chesapeake Bay Construction Company, which has a railroad under construction from this city to Chesapeake Beach, filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District to-day asking that a temporary receiver be appointed to take charge of the property pending a dissolution of partnership and an accounting.

A conflict of authority has arisen between the complainant and Otto Mears, and Charles Popper, who, with Mr. Dunn, are holders of the stock of the company. Mr. Dunn charges wasteful, inexperienced, and careless management on the part of Messrs. Mears and Popper, that they have conspired to deprive him of his just share in the control and management of the company, and that they have set on foot an organized attempt to violate the existing partnership.

Messrs. Mears and Popper state that the construction company undertook to build the road for the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, but failed to complete its contract, and the latter company had to do the work, which is now practically complete. Dunn has had nothing to do with the road since the construction company went out of existence, one year ago, they say, and desires a receiver owing to a dispute with Messrs. Mears and Popper over accounts while the three were interested in the construction company.

Mayor Vetoes Early Closing Project.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief meeting yesterday afternoon, at which barely a quorum was present. Alderman Wentz of Brooklyn offered a resolution that the Police Board be asked to pay special attention to the protection of excursion boats. The resolution was adopted. The board received a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution adopted on June 20 requesting the heads of city departments to close their offices at 3 o'clock each day, except Saturdays, during the months of July and August. In his message the Mayor said: "The present office hours of city departments end at 4 o'clock each day. If shortened, as proposed, inconvenience to the public will result, and there is no good reason why city officials should have an hour's holiday each day which the law does not give to the public generally."

New North German Lloyd Ship.

Gustav Schwab, General Manager for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in New York, yesterday received a cablegram from the home office at Bremen giving additional details concerning the new steamship to be built for the line. The contract for the construction of the new vessel has been given to the Vulcan Ship Building Company of Stettin, Germany, and she is to be delivered in 1901. The vessel, which is to ply between New York and Bremen, will be 700 feet over all, and 70 feet beam. She will have quadruple expansion engines capable of developing 36,000 horse power with boilers employing natural draught. The contract calls for a speed of from 23 to 24 knots an hour, the former figures being the minimum allowance. The vessel, besides her freight compartments, will have five decks for passengers, for whom she will have accommodations for 600 first class, 300 second class, and 800 steerage.

Ferguson Case Disposed Of.

The case of the couple who gave their names as William Ferguson and Catherine Ferguson, was disposed of yesterday morning by Magistrate Smith of the Borough of Queens. The woman was discharged and the man was fined $3, which he paid. The charge was disorderly conduct. The couple were arrested last week on complaint of a man named Boenig, who keeps a concert hall at North Beach. When the case first came up the man acknowledged that his name was not Ferguson, and the story that he had married against the wishes of his relatives, and therefore was in danger of losing a large sum of money if his identity became known, was circulated. He said at that time that he intended to cause the arrest of Boenig and some of his assistants on the charge of larceny, and that his wife had lost a valuable piece of jewelry during the trouble at Boenig's place. Yesterday it was said that the man was head cutter for a well-known Fifth Avenue tailor in Manhattan.

Judgment for Delmonico.

The firm of Charles Delmonico & Co. obtained a judgment by default in the Tenth Municipal Court yesterday for the sum of $181.70 against Stephen C. Baldwin, a lawyer at 150 Nassau Street. A representative of the firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate appeared for the plaintiff. There was no defense.

The money was claimed on promissory notes given by Mr. Baldwin in 1898 for a dinner at Delmonico's Beaver Street restaurant. Mr. Baldwin is said to have held large blocks of the Nassau Electric Railway recently taken in by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. His New York residence is at the Aylesmere, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street.

"Zoolak," what is it? New trade name for Dr. Dadirrian's "matzoon." Refreshing—Druggists.—Adv.

SHEEHAN-GOODWIN CONTEST.

Former to Make a Fight for His List of Election Officers — Fifteen Captains Leave Him.

John C. Sheehan will to-morrow demand of Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, that he withdraw the list of election officers for the Ninth Assembly District which he has filed with the Bureau of Elections, and in case Mr. McMahon refuses so to do he will serve notice on the Police Commissioners that they must reject the filed list and substitute the one which Mr. Sheehan offered to Mr. McMahon last week. There is no possibility that either Mr. McMahon or the Police Commissioners will pay any attention to these demands, and Mr. Sheehan has prepared for such an emergency by retaining counsel, who has been instructed to begin at once a suit for mandamus or certiorari, though which of these proceedings will be taken has not yet been decided upon.

While Mr. Sheehan is thus preparing for action, the press agencies of both factions have been working overtime in an effort to disseminate information which, it is hoped, will prove injurious to their rivals. From Mr. Goodwin's headquarters came the information that ten more members of the Pequod Club had resigned because of the part the organization has been playing; that Fred Gibbs, the Republican leader in the district, and member of the National Republican Committee, had been urging his followers to join the club in order to weaken the Democratic forces, and that fifteen of Sheehan's twenty-five district Captains have left him and joined the Goodwin movement. Their names are Martin J. Shaughnessy, Hugh H. Masterson, John H. Bambury, Thomas Dorsey, John McCormick, Richard Dougherty, William E. Smith, Charles Miller, William F. Devlin, Alexander J. Shields, C. A. Caffrey, George Culkin, James Bagley, James A. Meagher, and Charles Siebert.

In reply to this last statement, Senator Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's chief of staff, said last night that while it was true, there were other reasons than politics involved. Of these fifteen Captains, Mr. Munzinger declared, Masterson is an Inspector in the Health Department; Dorsey is an Inspector in either the Highways or Sewer Department; McCormick is a clerk in the City Court; Dougherty is a laborer in the city's employ; Smith is an Inspector of Weights and Measures; Devlin is a court officer; Caffrey is in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts; Culkin is an Inspector of Highways; Bagley is a foreman in the Dock Department, and Siebert works in the Department of Water Supply. The others, he said, are saloon keepers. Their loyalty to Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Munzinger intimated, was based on their desire to retain their places.

It was learned yesterday that 1,600 names were enrolled from the Ninth District since May 1. Of these the Goodwin men filed 912 since June 1, and the Sheehan faction filed 688 since May 1. The fifteen Captains who have deserted Mr. Sheehan, it was said, contributed largely to his 688 enrollment before they joined the Goodwin movement. In the enrollment before the last election 2,100 names of Democrats were placed on the rolls. Of these, the Goodwin men claim at least half.

Forty new members were elected to the Pequod Club last night.

THE TAMMANY HALL FIGHT.

The fight within the Tammany Hall organization will be materially aided by the operation of the new primary law. And it will not aid the Croker side. Some of Mr. Croker's friends have just realized the new phase in the case and that his power is threatened.

The return of John C. Sheehan to the city to personally conduct the fight against Tammany's turning down of the men selected as election officers by Mr. Sheehan as leader of the Ninth District has caused Mr. Croker's adherents to do a lot of thinking. A coterie of Democratic politicians were discussing the troubles of the organization at the Hoffman House yesterday. One of them, a lawyer and office holder, but who requested that his name should not be used, said:

"The primary law passed by the Legislature in 1898 was well understood by the Democratic opponents of Mr. Croker's leadership as certain to result in contests in half of the Assembly districts in the County of New York. Hereafter every Assembly district leader will be compelled to have the indorsement of a majority of the registered voters of his district or else the friendship of the leaders in Fourteenth Street will be of little avail.

"The old system by which district leaders were turned down by sending three inspectors into their districts to hold primary elections and the signatures of a majority of the inspectors was all that was required, regardless of the voting, to insure recognition at central headquarters, is a thing of the past. For forty years all that the leader in Tammany Hall required to give him absolute control was to have a majority of the sachems his friends. The district leaders were of little account, as the sword of Damocles was always over their heads, and they were always possessed of the knowledge that they could be disciplined at any stage of the game.

"This is the first year where the radical change brought about by the new primary law has been made apparent. There can be but little doubt that the distribution of patronage in January, 1898, by Richard Croker through the various Assembly districts was a master stroke for his own protection at the primaries. A majority of the district leaders owe to him their various public offices, and all that they now require is the support at the primary of the majority of the registered Democratic voters.

"It is certain that Mr. Croker will have to spend his vacations in the future, should he desire to retain the leadership, nearer to Sheepshead Bay than Newmarket and take a few leaves out of the political catechism of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader in Kings County, and fish nearer home."

DEMOCRATS TO SEEK HARMONY.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was asked at the Hoffman House last night what his opinion was as to the causes of the call for a meeting at Chicago on July 20 of the National Democratic Committee.

"I have no information from members of the committee," he replied. "It may be, however, that the purpose is to so arrange a programme for the election of delegates in the different States that there will be as little friction as possible, and adopting the platform on which the nominees must stand."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S POLICY.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that he intended to put forth his energies during the Summer and Fall in looking out for his own district. He did not intend to interfere in the fights in the other districts.

"It wouldn't look well," he said, "for the Lieutenant Governor of the State to go all over the borough and grab men by the coattails and urge them to vote this or that ticket. Besides, it would be wrong, because I would be injuring some of my friends. For instance, in the First District, Mr. Wagstaff and Mr. Dady, both friends of mine, are fighting for the leadership. If I helped one it would be at the expense of the other."

Referring to the assertion that he would be a greater power in politics if he broke with Dady and Atterbury, Mr. Woodruff said: "I have always endeavored to be loyal to my friends, and I don't think any man ever made a success by sacrificing the good will of his friends for any temporary favor."

Candidate for Governor in Michigan.

NILES, Mich., July 3.—Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is a well-known lawyer and has a wide acquaintance. He has long been prominent in Republican politics, and was a State Senator in 1889. For several years he was head of the Knights of Pythias organization of the world.

Changes in Seventh National Bank.

Changes will be made in the Directorate of the Seventh National Bank at a meeting to be held to-morrow or on Thursday. It is understood that three Directors will be added to the board who will be in sympathy with the interests of Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who, with friends, acquired important stock holdings in the bank last Spring. At this time William H. Kimball, National Bank Examiner, resigned to become Vice President of the Seventh National. President John McAnerney is said to have no intention of retiring from his official position at present.

$50,000 Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, July 3.—The six-story brick building, with a frontage of sixty feet on Beaver Street, owned by the Albany Public Market Building Company, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $50,000. The two upper stories were badly gutted and several firms lost heavily.

DEATH IN EAST SIDE FIRE.

One Lost and Others Narrowly Escape —Man with Clothing Afire May Have Jumped Into the River.

One man lost his life and several persons narrowly escaped death at an early morning fire yesterday in Mrs. Annie Brennan's furnished room house, 33 Market Street. The victim is Owen Stroker, a longshoreman.

Morris Casman, his brother, Harry, and Edward Clinton, who work in newspaper offices and who live at 31 Market Street, had just returned from work at 2 o'clock and were talking on the sidewalk in front of their house when they noticed smoke and sparks going over the roof of No. 33. A moment later a door of the house was swung open, and John Quinn rushed out partially dressed. The edges of his vest and coattails were on fire, and he was trying to smother the blaze by beating his clothing with his hands.

Quinn ran down the street toward the river, Morris Casman followed him, thinking that he was going to send in an alarm. Quinn, however, rushed past a firebox, and as soon as Casman saw this he stopped and sent in the alarm himself. Quinn disappeared. He has not since been seen.

Harry Casman and Clinton meantime ran into the hallway of the house and tried to get up the stairs, but were driven back by the smoke. Their cries of "Fire!" awakened Peter Murphy, a bartender in the saloon kept by Mrs. Brennan, near by. Murphy aroused Mrs. Brennan, who slept on the first floor with her two children, Nellie, twelve years old, and Thomas, five. She took her children to the street while Murphy dragged out her trunk.

The two Casmans and their companion made another attempt to enter the house, and got as far as the third floor, where they met Felix Kauclisky, a lodger. He was trying to get his trunk down stairs. When he saw the three young men, he wanted to go back to his room for more of his effects. They seized him, however, and succeeded in forcing him down the stairs.

In a front room in the attic slept John Casey and his wife, Mary. Outside of their window was a narrow ledge eight inches wide. Casey succeeded in getting his wife on the ledge, and with difficulty guided her along the narrow slip to a window at No. 31, where both were taken in.

In the rear room of the attic were Ernest Hauteville, a tinsmith; his wife, Mary, and their one-month-old baby. When they were awakened by the cries of alarm, Mrs. Hauteville grasped her baby, and Hauteville, seizing a blanket, wrapped it about them. They all reached the street after a dangerous run through fire and smoke. One of Mrs. Hauteville's ankles was scorched.

The firemen found Stroker lying in a room on the third floor, dead. The second floor of the house was vacant. The fire seems to have started in the room occupied by Quinn in the rear of the third floor. Before the flames were checked they gutted the third floor, damaged a portion of the attic, and burned a hole in the roof. Quinn, who might throw some light on the origin of the fire, it is thought possible, jumped into the river to extinguish the fire which was consuming his clothing. The loss is placed at $1,000.

THE JULY GRAND JURY.

Men Who Will Investigate the Molineux Case.

The July Grand Jury, which will have the Molineux case to look into again, was sworn in yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Blanchard. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has had charge of the Molineux case for the people, and Mr. Battle of Molineux's counsel were in the courtroom, but nothing was

NEW ARMY FOR GEN. OTIS

Its Organization Outlined by the War Department.

FALL CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS

Vacancies in Regular Regiments to be Filled—Nine Regiments of Volunteers to be Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Adjutant General's office to-day gave out a statement based on cable advices from Gen. Otis regarding the number of recruits required to fill the vacancies in the regular regiments now in the Philippines, the transports available for the return of volunteers and for the transportation of fresh troops to the Philippines and the estimated time it will take to complete the work of enlistment. Gen. Otis's dispatch to the department is as follows:

Manila, July 2, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Number recruits required to fill companies to 128 each regular regiment:

Infantry—Third, 336; Fourth, 304; Sixth, 175; Ninth, 305; Twelfth, 300; Thirteenth, 253; Fourteenth, 739; Sixteenth, 270; Seventeenth, 294; Eighteenth, 828; Twentieth, 338; Twenty-first, 195; Twenty-second, 460; Twenty-third, 680.

Artillery—First, 8; Third, 256; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 2; Sixth, 93.

Fourth Cavalry, 493.

Engineers, 7.

Volunteers yet to be returned—Infantry—California, 1,188; Colorado, 1,144; Idaho, 598; North Dakota, 623; Wyoming, 300; Minnesota, 1,165; South Dakota, 917; Montana, 906; Washington, 1,068; Tennessee, 946; Kansas, 1,052; Iowa, 995.

Artillery—California, 358; Wyoming, 85.

Cavalry—Nevada, 88.

Signal Corps, 106.

California and Colorado preparing to take transports Sherman and Warren; leave shortly. OTIS.

The department sums up the situation as outlined by Gen. Otis in the following statement:

"To meet the requirements of the returning volunteers, the Quartermaster's Department reports that there are now at Manila the transports Sherman, Warren, and Grant, with a capacity of 199 officers and 4,824 enlisted men. There are now on sea, en route to Manila, the Zealandia, (due July 20,) Sheridan, (due July 21,) Valencia, (due July 26,) and Pennsylvania, (due July 29,) with a capacity of 161 officers and 4,200 enlisted men. There are now in San Francisco the transports City of Para, which will sail July 12, and Tartar, to sail July 20, with a capacity of 55 officers and 2,300 enlisted men. There are now en route to San Francisco the following transports, with a capacity of 209 officers and 4,654 enlisted men: Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Hancock, Senator, Morgan City, and Relief (hospital.)

"The department confidently believes that the transportation has been so well arranged by the Quartermaster's Department that the last of the volunteers will leave Manila not later than the 10th of September, and it is expected that they all will be away by the 1st.

"The recruits required for the regular regiments in the Philippines are estimated at 6,338. The number of recruits now at sea, 1,507, and the number now at San Francisco is 3,284, a total of 4,791, leaving 1,547 yet to be provided for. The large number of vacancies existing in the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry is due to the fact that these regiments went with Gen. Merritt's original expedition to the Philippines and were not filled to the maximum. Another fact is that the men in these regiments who enlisted for the war are just now being discharged, while the men enlisting for the war in the other regiments were discharged before the regiments left this country. The vacancies in the other regiments are due largely to the increase of the companies from 106 to 128 men. At the rate of enlistments for the last few weeks, the entire number of men required will be enlisted by the close of the present week."

The force that will be at Gen. Otis's disposal when the new troops now in this country reach him at the beginning of the Fall campaign may be summarized as follows: Seventeen regiments of regular infantry, 25,840 men; three new volunteer regiments, 4,134; four batteries, Third Artillery, 480; ten batteries, Sixth Artillery, 1,220; the Fourth Cavalry, 1,230; an engineer battalion, 200; Signal Corps, 150; total, 33,273.

The War Department has nearly perfected the details of the project for the enlistment of volunteers under the terms of the act of the last Congress. There is to be nothing in the nature of a call, but, as heretofore announced, the soldiers will be obtained in the regular method, through the efforts of the United States recruiting officers stationed in the various large cities. To this end, the department has already sent out to these officers full instructions for their guidance, as well as blanks for enlistments, and everything is now in shape to begin recruiting at the word from Washington.

It was stated by the Adjutant General today that the department contemplates raising nine regiments in all, and the instructions to the recruiting officers are based on this figure. Each regiment will have a strength of 1,326 men, making a total force of 11,934 men.

The proposed organization of nine volunteer regiments will place a number of important military commissions at the disposal of the President. Although there will be three new brigades, Adjt. Gen. Corbin says it is not likely that more than one additional Brigadier General will be needed, the other two being provided for by officers of that grade now in the army, whose terms of enlistment are about to expire. Gen. Grant, who is now in the Philippines, is in this category, and he probably will be one of the three new Brigadier Generals.

Probably the most important point in connection with the proposed volunteer organization is the President's declared intention to appoint none but officers of the regular army to the command of the nine new regiments. Nearly fifty regular army officers held regimental commands during the recent war in the volunteer establishment, and the nine Colonels to be assigned to the new regiments will be selected from among that number. The selection will be based entirely upon the records of the officers during the late war, and the nine officers whose practical work in the field was most efficient will receive the apointments. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the most efficient volunteer officers may be selected for subordinate commands in the different regiments, inasmuch as the decision to apoint only regular army officers does not apply to positions below the grade of Colonel.

REBEL OUTBREAK IN NEGROS.

Departure of Volunteers Construed as an American Evacuation.

MANILA, July 3.—Reports have been received here of an outbreak in the Island of Negros incident upon the departure of the California Regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolomen, attacked the troops and killed one man and wounded another belonging to Company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off. The transport Sherman will bring the California troops to Manila before starting for San Francisco.

The transport Grant will soon embark the Colorado Regiment.

List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gen. Otis, in a cable message from Manila, reports that William Nolan of the Fourth Cavalry was killed June 26, and that John C. McHuner of the Seventeenth Infantry was killed June 13. He also reports William H. Dingey of the Twelfth Infantry as slightly wounded in the elbow, and Edward F. Brown of the Fifty-first Iowa as having received a moderate wound in the nates.

Sampson's Ships Not to Meet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Long said to-day that he knew nothing of the reported plan to have the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, meet Admiral Dewey on the Olympia at the Azores and escort him to the United States. So far as he knew, the plans of the North Atlantic Squadron did not contemplate leaving the shores of New England.

Dewey Home Fund Now $12,522.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund to-day amounted to $401, making a total so far of $12,522. The contributors to date number 10,474.

Naval Ordnance Officers Sued.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the well-known makers of English ordnance, filed two suits to-day against United States naval ordnance officers for an aggregate of $30,000 damages for an alleged infringement of patent on trunnion bearings for heavy guns. Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department; Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Edwin C. Pendleton, Superintendent of the naval gun shops at the yard in this city, are named as defendants.

No Mutiny on the Panther.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Lieut. Commander Ward, the Commander of the United States cruiser Panther, which arrived at the League Island Navy Yard last week from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to-day positively denied the published report that there was a mutiny on board ship and that several of the crew were put in irons while on the voyage from San Juan. In denying the report, Commander Ward said: "There is not a word of truth in it. We have had absolutely no trouble of any kind."

Admiral Sampson's Daughter Ill.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Admiral Sampson's enjoyment of the celebration of the battle of Santiago anniversary to-day was marred by the receipt of a telegram from his daughter, Mrs. Roy Smith, informing him that another daughter, Miss Nannie Sampson, had been taken ill, and that the physicians declared the malady was typhoid. This intelligence will modify the Admiral's plans for the future.

Artillery Companies at Greenport.

The companies of artillery have arrived at Greenport, L. I., from Fort Trumbull, New London, to garrison the new forts on Plum and Gull Islands. The forts are almost entirely finished. The horses and full equipment of both batteries are on the islands.

Gunboat Nashville Injured.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The gunboat Nashville appears to have struck a snag during her recent trip up the Mississippi River. She is now in dock at Norfolk, and the examination of her bottom has shown slight injuries, which will cost $2,000 to repair.

Enlistments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A statement has been prepared at the Navy Department showing that during the fiscal year just closed 16,123 men enlisted in the naval service, of whom 2,147 were enlisted for the war only. There were 798 boys under instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Standish has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Michigan has arrived at Put-In-Bay.

The Solace has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines via Honolulu.

The Alliance has sailed from New London for Plymouth, England, with apprentices on board.

The Philadelphia has gone to Mare Island.

The Glacier has sailed from Colombo for Singapore.

The Enterprise has arrived at Annapolis.

The Boston has arrived at Yokohoma.

The tugs Potomac and Piscataqua have been ordered to tow the Hist to Port Royal.

The Machias has been ordered to San Juan, and then to return to the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Yorktown and the Eagle have been ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

The Panther's crew has been assigned to the duty of caring for all the vessels laid up at League Island.

NATIVES FOR MAIL OFFICIALS.

No More Americans to Go to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Acting Postmaster General Heath stated to-day that no more appointments of Americans would be made for the postal service in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, or Cuba.

"We are now making every effort to reduce the expenses of the mail service in those countries," said Mr. Heath, "and with that in view the Postmaster General has cabled the recall of all Americans sent to Puerto Rico on detail from the various branches of the postal service in this country, and it is likely that a number of Americans who were sent there some time since will be withdrawn. Now that the postal service in each of those countries has been thoroughly reorganized, we feel that we can safely withdraw most of the Americans, and gradually transfer the work to the natives."

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

An Increase in the Cases, but Decrease in the Death Rate.

SANTIAGO, July 3.—An increase in the number of new cases of yellow fever and a decrease in the death rate are the features of the situation to-day. There have been ninety-four cases up to date, of which seventeen have proved fatal. Eleven out of the first fifteen attacked succumbed to the disease. Nearly all were camp followers, who were free drinkers. Eliminating these, the death rate has really been small.

To-day the Medical Corps was reinforced by several doctors from Havana. The fever hospital, which is on an island across the bay, is excellently equipped, and it is impossible to overestimate the devotion and heroism of the medical men. There is no fever in the city.

The programme for the payment of the Cuban troops has been altered owing to the presence of the disease. Aug. 6 has been fixed upon as a probable date.

GEN. ALGER SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Property Belonging to Him in Canada Is Destroyed.

QUEBEC, July 3.—Bush fires have been very disastrous in the province during the last two days. At Grande Mere, where immense pulp works are owned principally by Gen. Russell A. Alger, the chip conveyor was destroyed, as were also some cars of coal belonging to the Lower Laurentian Railway and some telegraph poles. The damage cannot at present be ascertained.

The town of Garthby has been entirely destroyed, and 400 people were rendered homeless. The loss there is $80,000, with but little insurance. The village of Mitchell, on the Intercolonial Railway, is burning, but will probably be partly saved.

Robbers Kill Arizona Merchants.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, July 3.—Two young merchants, J. M. Rogers and Clinton D. Wingfield, were murdered in their place of business at Camp Verde last midnight. Two masked men entered the store and ordered Rogers and Wingfield to throw up their hands. They followed this with a volley of shots killing both merchants. The shooting attracted neighbors, and the robbers fled without getting at the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

Judge Walter S. Cox Retires.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Judge Walter S. Cox, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day tendered his resignation to the President, and the latter indicated his intention to accept it. Justice Cox has been on the bench for more than twenty years, and his determination to resign was prompted by his age, which exceeds seventy-two years. He presided at the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

Rosalind Coghlan Kills a Snake.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 3.—Rosalind, the fourteen-year-old adopted daughter of Rose Coghlan, the actress, had occasion to-day to go into the kitchen, which is in the cellar of the Coghlan residence. She saw a black snake about three feet long under the stationary tubs, and, seizing a spade which happened to be near, killed the reptile with two blows. She then took the snake upon the spade and threw it into the yard.

President Invited to New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Chandler to-day called upon the President in behalf of the Governor of New Hampshire to invite the President to visit that State during the latter part of August and participate in the celebration of "Old Home Day." The President, while expressing interest in the proposed celebration, is doubtful as to his ability to be present. He did not, however, positively decline.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PLANT SYSTEM'S OFFICERS.

Vacancies Created by the Death of Henry B. Plant Filled at a Meeting of Directors.

Vacancies created in the Plant Investment Company of New Haven, Conn., and the Plant system of railways by the death of Henry B. Plant were filed yesterday at meetings of Directors at the local offices of the companies. Robert G. Erwin of Savannah, Ga., was elected President of the Plant Investment Company, and M. F. Plant, only son of the late Henry B. Plant, Vice President.

For the Plant system of railways Mr. Erwin was elected to the Presidency of the following companies: Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, Green Pond, Walterborough and Branchville Railway, Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad, Winston and Bone Valley Railroad, and Tampa and Thonotassa Railroad. M. F. Plant was elected President of the Alabama Midland Railway Company, and Lynde Harrison of the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company.

President Erwin made these appointments to service with the Plant Investment Company: Second Vice President—F. Q. Brown; Assistant to the President—P. de C. Sullivan; Assistant to the Treasurer—E. J. Loughman. It was announced that Vice President M. F. Plant will have charge of the operations of the steamships and steamboats of the Investment Company, reporting to the President.

The General Superintendent, Passenger Traffic Manager, and Freight Traffic Manager of each of the Plant railways will report to President Erwin.

President Erwin has long been identified with the Plant system and in the Directorates of the roads that constitute it. He aided Mr. Plant in perfecting his plans, and it was generally understood that Mr. Plant wished Mr. Erwin to succeed him. Mr. Erwin became associated with the affairs of the Plant system through his partnership with the law firm of Erwin, Dubignon & Chisholm, Judge W. S. Chisholm of the firm being general counsel of the Plant system, to which position, at the death of Judge Chisholm, Mr. Erwin succeeded. Although not a railroad man, Mr. Erwin rapidly mastered the details of Mr. Plant's business and became Vice President of the system.

It is probable that Fleming G. Dubignon of Savannah, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee and Mr. Erwin's law partner, will become senior General Counsel of the Plant interests.

CHICAGO TRACK ELEVATION.

The Work, Begun in 1894, Will Be Finished Within Three Weeks.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Within the next three weeks the work of elevating all of the city tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will be completed. Begun in 1894, the undertaking, covering a period of five years, has involved the expenditure of practically $8,000,000, and given employment to thousands of men. It is worthy of note that the work eliminates 150 steam railroad crossings.

Here is a summary of the work:
Total track elevated, 14.86 miles.
Maximum height of elevation, 10 feet.
Steel bridging, 15,378 feet.
Subways, 90.
Sand filling, 1,495,000 cubic yards.
Street excavation, 361,000 cubic yards.
Gravel ballast, 220,000 cubic yards.

Some rivalry exists between the different roads which have elevated tracks in the city, as to which was the pioneer in the great work, but an examination of the records, both of the city and the roads, leaves no doubt that the Northwestern was the first seriously to undertake elevation, and the first to determine that it should be continued until every grade crossing was done away with.

THE MONON DEAL ATTACKED.

Kentucky Bank Brings Suit to Set Aside the Decree of Sale.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—The Kentucky National Bank to-day filed in the United States Clerk's office, at Indianapolis, a suit against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company and its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company and others, asking for a receiver.

Col. St. John Boyle represented the bank. The complaint alleges that the recent reorganization of the Monon Railway Company was brought about for the purpose of preventing the collection and enforcement of the guarantee of $600,000 of Beattyville bonds, and that the decree of sale was obtained by a fraudulent agreement for the purpose of cutting out the debts held by these guaranteed bondholders, and that the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis was misled and deceived in granting the decree. Among other things, the bill alleges that the sale was wholly unnecessary.

The complaint prays, after citing the Supreme Court on the subject, that the decree be set aside and a receiver appointed. The suit is against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and John H. Barker, Trustees; Central Trust Company of New York, and John H. Stotsenberg, Trustees; Central Trust Company of New York and James Murdock, Trustees; John T. Mills, Jr., Frederick P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, Henry C. Rouse, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS OPPOSED.

The Poughkeepsie Churchmen's Petition to the New York Central.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 3.—The recent announcement by the New York Central Railroad of special excursion rates to New York on Sundays has inspired the Poughkeepsie Ministers' Association to frame a petition to the President of the company, begging him to desist from the practice of inducing people to go to New York on that day. The petition declares that Sunday excursions are an additional temptation to the desecration of the Sabbath, repugnant to the best sentiment of the community, and detrimental to the interests of the public.

The petition was circulated in many of the churches yesterday, and numerous signatures were obtained. It will be kept in circulation one week, and will then be forwarded to President Callaway of the New York Central. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church adopted resolutions last night denouncing not only the railroad excursions, but every class of trade that attempts to do business on Sunday, and ordered copies of the resolutions sent to the Mayor, Common Council, Police Commissioners, and to the President of the New York Central.

To Settle D., L. and W. Grievances.

It is likely that next week, probably on Wednesday, grievances of employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will be tacitly recognized in a conference at the Lackawanna Building in Exchange Place between representatives of employes and President W. H. Truesdale and other Lackawanna officials. The day and details have not been decided on, but yesterday four trainmen bearing credentials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors called on President Truesdale and were with him half an hour. The delegates refused to talk of their mission. Mr. Truesdale said that they sought a conference on the question of pay. At present the rolls are made up on a regular monthly basis, but the employes desire that their wages shall be paid on the mileage basis.

A Bondholder's Suit Dismissed.

Justice Stover in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendants in the action brought by Joseph Moss, a bondholder in the South Carolina Railway Company, in behalf of himself and a number of other bondholders, against Peter Geddes, representing the majority of the bondholders of the company, for an accounting and practically for the setting aside of the sale in foreclosure of the road to the defendants and the deed of agreement between the defendants under which the purchase in foreclosure was carried out. Justice Stover's decision is equivalent to a dismissal of the complaint.

New York Central Appointments.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 3.—W. D. Otis of Tivoli, who was General Roadmaster of the New York Central Railroad until President Callaway's régime, has been again retained by the company, and on Wednesday will begin his duties as Superintendent of the railroad's new construction work. Jeremiah O'Toole, for four years connected with the road, has resigned as Roadmaster of the division between Schenectady and Herkimer, and was to-day succeeded by J. H. Silvernail of Schenectady, his former assistant.

Roadbed at Hoffmans Gives Way.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 3.—Last midnight quicksand caused a portion of the roadbed of the New York Central Railroad at Hoffmans, eight miles east of here, to give way. Five cars of a freight train were derailed, and sank to the axles in the sand. Traffic has been suspended on all but one of the four tracks. The work of repair cannot be completed before Wednesday night.

E. E. Davis Goes to New York Central.

E. E. Davis has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock of the New York Central Railroad. It is expected that he will make his headquarters in New York City. Mr. Davis is called to the New York Central system from a similar position with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Seaboard Air Line's New Officer.

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.—President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line system has just issued a general order announcing the establishment of the office of Assistant to the President of that system, and the appointment of Col. T. M. R. Talcott of this city to fill the office.

NEW JERSEY'S SCHOOLS.

Miss E. A. Allen Calls Attention to Many Stories of Outrage in Their Official Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From many points in New Jersey come stories of outrage in the official management of the schools. In Camden, Mr. Manness has been dropped without a hearing and without cause being assigned. This is alleged to be purely a matter of private revenge. The case of Miss Greenfield of Kearny is asserted to be political revenge on the lady's father. Miss Reed and Miss Brennan of Orange have barely been saved, while the Teachers' Committee of that city has dropped four teachers after the Board of Education had by a vote of 12 to 3 determined to retain them.

In New Brunswick five teachers are asked to resign, and the board refuses explanation of its action. From Port Morris I hear of the summary dismissal of Miss Harriet Robbins, a person whose high character as a woman and a teacher is certified to by her County Superintendent, the President of the Board of Education, and by the people generally. It seems that last Fall the Principal of her school, in the presence of Miss Robbins, struck a sickly, nervous little girl of six years, because he thought her inattentive. The matter was taken into court and Miss Robbins had to testify, thus incurring the ill-will of her Principal. She came under the ban, also, of one of the Trustees because, it is asserted, her father had declined to give him political support. Miss Robbins is a State Normal School graduate, has been teaching in Port Norris five years, and her Principal, who has not yet been there one year, made it his ultimatum that either she or he must go, though offering her the highest recommendation. It is a shame to the Port Norris Board of Education that the Principal was not dismissed and the teacher retained.

Frenchtown reports Superintendent Tomer and two old teachers dropped without notice and without reason being given. The Superintendent's place has been given to a brother of one of the Trustees; the sister of another Trustee, and the daughter of the President of the Board replace the other two. No pretense is made that the change is for the benefit of the schools. Superintendent Tomer has been regarded as an able and successful school executive. It is asserted that some of the new Frenchtown appointees have not the certificates required by law. From another place comes the same allegation. This is a matter worthy the official attention of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Near Chatham, Miss Margaret Flynn, a successful teacher, a woman of high standing who graduated from the State Normal School with honor, has been dropped; and, while these lines are being written, she, poor girl, is unaware of the fact. She sent her application to the Board, which, I am informed, was not even opened.

In Newark there is great unrest. The Board of Education is trying to keep its intentions secret, but enough has leaked out to cause general uneasiness. Joseph Clark, for many years principal of the Normal and Training School, has been voted out of his place, and the Principal of a primary school voted in. I cannot find that Mr. Clark's capacity or character has been questioned. It is said that the Board, fearing popular indignation, do not dare to "turn down" Mr. Clark entirely, and that he will be made Principal of a grammar school. Edmund O. Hovey, for twenty-nine years principal of the High School, has been reduced to the Vice Principalship. No Newark teacher, unless it be a favored inside few, knows where she will be placed when schools reopen. It is whispered that the resignation of Principal F. H. Hanson of Lawrence Street School is desired. Mr. Hanson is a fine man and a fine teacher. For years he was head of Washington Street School, which he made one of the most notable in his city. Last year he was transferred; wherefore, no one states. I wish Mr. Hanson, or some teacher of his personal and professional standing, would take this question of transfers and dismissals, without hearing or stated cause, into the courts and discover, by injunction and trial, what are the rights of teachers as American citizens. The punishment meted out by the Newark Board of Education to two teachers who protested, in the name of the honor of teachers as women, against a certain occurrence of a year or so ago, is not forgotten, and will be a remembered disgrace to the City of Newark until the wrong is righted.

School outrages are usually perpetrated in secret meetings; "men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light: neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved."

My male comrades in the profession have been warned for years that the enemy was on their path, but they would not believe. A few more such examples, however, as those of Messrs. Manness, Cutts, Hovey, Clark, and Tomer, may open their eyes. The "educator" of to-day, with his fads, frills, and foibles, is determined that every "old-line" teacher, man or woman, with a good position and salary, "must go," no matter how great their success as teachers and executives or how high their personal standing.

From many places come such reports as these: "Teachers never know that they are going to be dropped. It is done without note or warning at the close of the school year, thus depriving them of a chance to seek another appointment. They will take a young girl without experience and give her a large salary over old and thoroughly qualified teachers." Experience does not count. The tendency is to place young and inexperienced teachers in the best paying positions, passing all those who have successfully taught for years."

The people should know that, while many of their best teachers are being dismissed without notice, hearing, or cause being assigned, and while teachers are now being engaged only for the year in places where they have hitherto held their positions during good behavior and competency, heaven and earth are being moved to legislate Superintendents and Boards of Education into a five years' tenure of office.

Many places discriminate against our State Normal School graduates in favor of those of other States. Certain boards and Superintendents give inexperienced college men and women the preference in appointments. Certainly the teachers of American children cannot be too highly educated, but is not experience, also, an indispensable requisite? Practical educators consider the graduates of our normal and training schools, with their long, carefully instructed experience in actual teaching, far more capable of taking classes than college graduates without teaching experience, however brilliant they may be. In Newark in the last few years a number of young, inexperienced college women have made dismal failures. While such appointments are unjust to the schools and to other teachers, they are no less unjust to the permanent welfare of the appointees themselves, and such action tends to bring the college diplomas into disrepute.

From some localities, I am happy to state, come reports like the following: "To the credit of Salem County, I am very glad to say that I have heard of no act of injustice." "Our Bergen County boards are always ready to listen to reason, and seem to me just. They stand by the old and experienced teachers, and employ home talent after the teacher proves herself successful away from home." "In all my nearly twenty years' experience as a teacher in Morristown, I have never heard of such acts of injustice as are reported from many places." As for Hoboken, the bells of liberty rang with the appointment of the present commission. Terrorism vanished; wrongs were righted; a raise of salaries began with the most poorly paid, instead of with the best paid teachers; women were placed on an equal professional footing with men; tenure of office to competent teachers is secure; home talent, other things being equal, is preferred, and, while demanding that popular education shall be conducted upon principles that are sound, thorough, and practical, the commission shows toward the teachers that confidence, consideration, and respect, due to so important a body of public servants, and without which the teacher's influence for good in the community is sadly impaired. I can safely predict that the work done in the schools of Hoboken will be better done, because more cheerfully done, than for many years past.

In the newspapers we read of male Principals and Superintendents securing large advances to their already handsome salaries, while in the same places a cold and deaf ear is turned to the request of miserably underpaid women for a very modest increase of pay. From one city where a committee presented a respectful petition for an advance of salaries, I learn that the Board of Education considered the women "guilty of great presumption." A few places like Hoboken, Passaic, and Paterson are setting a good example in this respect.

Some of the stories of petty tyranny that come to me are shameful. One principal relates that she is officially forbidden to visit socially the Vice Principals of her city; another, blacklisted by the President of her board and her Superintendent; that teachers are afraid to speak to her on the street, and another, a Vice Principal, is forbidden to visit the classes of her school. All these women are known to me to be of high character personally and as teachers. But they are public spirited, and have not hesitated to take an open stand for what they consider the best interests of the schools. Unscrupulous and inefficient Superintendents fear their influence; hence the oppression. I have spoken before of the sentiment of fear, something almost unknown in the olden time, that now pervades the rank and file of teachers. Recently a number from one of our large cities said to me, "We were delighted at your fight for Miss Reed, but we did not dare open our mouths." From another city came many words of encouragement coupled with expressions of fear that I would get myself into a "dreadful predicament." And why? I was pleading a cause that the press and people alike, not only of Orange, but of the whole State, and of adjoining States, pronounced just. The Orange Board itself by its action stamped their approval by rescinding, on a vote of 12 to 3, what they had enacted by a vote of 9 to 6. But among my teacher friends everywhere was acute fear that direful consequences would ensue to me. Had my home been anywhere but in Hudson County their gloomy predictions would doubtless have been fulfilled.

All this is a great wrong to the teachers, but a greater wrong to the people. It, combined with various other unwise practices and theories, is rocking the very foundations of our splendid American common school system. The future of the children of America is involved. The remedy is in the hands of the teachers. They have the power to right the wrong to the public and to themselves, if they will use it. There is but one tribunal of appeal—public opinion. But public opinion cannot act until the facts are made known. A few days ago, a man, prominent in public life, said to me, "What you tell me is news. I have never known of these things. How can we be expected to remedy such evils unless the situation is laid before us? If the teachers will post the people, the people will protect the schools."

But we are threatened with dire consequences if we associate for the public good or for our own good, and already the heavy hand of official persecution has been laid on many teachers who have dared to take a stand for the rights of the schools and their co-workers. It is a condition of affairs that bodes no good to republican institutions. When liberty of speech and of legitimate acton is taken from one body of citizens, and is submitted to, it will not be long before others are thus robbed, and from this the road is easy to the condition pictured in the following extract from a recent Berlin correspondence of a New York City paper, describing the present reactionary tendency in Germany: "Baron Stumm, an intimate counsellor of the Kaiser, and the Agrarian leader, Von Kardorff, admit no rights for the laboring classes but those of earning a miserable pittance, and deny them the rights of coalition, of public meeting, of striking, and even of petitioning."

The resemblance of this condition to that of the public school teachers in many New Jersey cities struck me forcibly; a condition to which, judging from numerous indications, it is the intention of certain influences to reduce the teaching force of the State, while the way is being prepared to place the entire educational interests of the Commonwealth in the hands of a State Commission of Education above the control of the people, the Governor, and almost of the Legislature. It was only by a desperate effort that such a law was defeated in the last New York Legislature, while a bill, (Senate, 197,) embracing many of the evil features of that defeated in New York, is ready to be presented at Trenton next Winter.

There is no doubt that a concerted movement is in progress, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country, to wrest the control of the schools from the people and place it in the hands of a small permanent body of men responsible only to themselves.

ELIZABETH A. ALLEN,
Principal Teachers' Training School, Hoboken.
1,217 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 3, 1899.

THE FOLGER PARTY SAVED.

They Were Believed to be Dead in the Wilds of Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 3.—News has been received that the members of the Folger party, supposed to have perished in the wilds of interior Alaska, are still alive. Almost crazed by hunger and hardships, they dragged themselves into Arctic City, where they were tenderly cared for by the Winthrop mining people and restored to health.

In the Folger party were John Folger, Jack Mallon, Herman Jacobi, Jack Walsh, and Isadore Vidal, all of San Francisco, and Fred Moore of Boston. They started on Sept. 28 last from Rampart City for the Koyukuk River, expecting to make a flying trip. When a few days out they found that their outfit was entirely inadequate, and three of the party returned to Rampart. The others pushed on over mountains of snow and ice. In ten days they were entirely lost, and for two weeks wandered around at random, with but little food other than that furnished by Moore's St. Bernard dogs. Finally they succeeded in locating their position by finding articles once owned by Folger in a lonely hut. Then they pushed on to Arctic City.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

One Million Dollars Brought to Vancouver by Dawson Miners.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 3.—The steamer Tecs arrived last evening from the north with a large party of returning Dawson miners. Wallace Haywood, a Sergeant of local police, brought out $55,000 in gold dust. Eight others had heavy boxes of the precious metal. Capt. Gosse reported $1,000,000 on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—H. J. Schwartz, who has just returned from Dawson City, to-day deposited in the United States Mint here 396¾ ounces of gold dust. He will receive in exchange between $6,500 and $7,000, the price paid being $16.50 an ounce.

WALDORF EMPLOYES LEAVE.

Manager Hilliard of the Employes' Department Explains.

About a dozen employes at the Waldorf-Astoria struck yesterday, and the report was circulated that they had left because of dissatisfaction with the quality of the food supplied to them.

Mr. Hilliard, manager of the employes' department, ridiculed the story and repudiated a published interview alleged to have been obtained from him. "The whole trouble," he said, "was that two men who were insubordinate were discharged by the head of the furniture department. Fellow-workmen demanded their reinstatement. As we must have discipline here, I sustained the foreman, and nine or ten men left."

Woman Drinks Poison by Mistake.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 3.—Mrs. Bridget Merrick, aged seventy-five years, residing on Cleveland Avenue, drank poison by mistake yesterday and died to-day. Mrs. Merrick was blind and was left alone. When she went to a cupboard to take some medicine she secured a bottle containing carbolic acid, drank a quantity, and was found unconscious an hour later.

Patent Office Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The receipts of the United States Patent Office for the fiscal year were $1,209,654, which leaves a balance to the credit of the patent fund of $70,000 over expenditures.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Kripple Bush, Granville Vandermark; Otisville, Garrett H. Tymeson.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Washingtons Easily Defeat the Bostons and Pittsburgs Win from the Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	19	.703
Boston	40	24	.625
Chicago	38	24	.613
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	26	.574
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	32	29	.525
Pittsburg	30	32	.484
New York	30	33	.476
Louisville	23	40	.365
Washington	19	47	.288
Cleveland	12	50	.194

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 15; Boston, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York. (A. M. and P. M.)
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

Bostons Lose in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Washingtons made nine hits off Killen in the first three innings. He was then succeeded by Hickman, who did not fare much better. Mercer was in good form and held the visitors down to eight hits. Score:

Washington	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	— 2

Base hits—Washington, 17; Boston, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Kittridge; Boston, Killen, Hickman, and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Harley's single, followed by Quinn's two-bagger, gave Cleveland a run in the first inning. After that the visitors were blanked and the home team won easily. Score:

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—7
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 12; Toronto, 8.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Montreal, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 10; Hartford, 3.
At Newark—Paterson, 7; Newark, 6.

MILES A VICTOR AT TENNIS.

Defeats Codman at the Opening of the Middle States Tourney.

The opening matches in the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament attracted many spectators to the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Orange, N. J., yesterday. The club has secured the largest entry list in its history, and the best in quality. Only the singles were started yesterday, but the big field of forty-four players was narrowed down rapidly. Among the losers was Alfred Codman, one of the Boston team that will play against the New York experts during the week in the special inter-city team match. Codman was beaten by George Miles, one of the New York team. Larned plays his first matches to-day and Champion Whitman will arrive on Thursday. The opening games of the inter-city team match probably will take place to-morrow, and the doubles will also begin then. Play will continue both morning and afternoon to-day. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—H. W. Hague beat R. W. Hills, 6—3, 6—3; R. M. Miles, Jr., beat H. Homans, 7—5

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Sadducee Disqualified in a Race in Which He Beat Montanic a Nose.

ODOM RODE THREE WINNERS

St. Clair, The Bobby, Tragedian, Ordeal and Handcuff Won the Races in Which They Were Contenders.

With three races to his credit, Odom, the most promising of the young jockeys of the country, quite walked away with the honors at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday afternoon. He won the Vernal Stakes for two-year-olds with The Bobby, the outsider of the three starters in the race, with odds of 4 to 1 against him; won the mile and an eighth handicap with Tragedian at odds of 7 to 1, and was given the race for two-year-olds over the Futurity course with Montanic, a 4 to 1 second choice. The latter was actually beaten by a few inches after a splendid struggle over the course, by the hot favorite, Sadducee, who has thus far an unbeaten record. But in the early stages of the race Sadducee had bumped into Montanic, and had carromed against him so as to carry the Eakins horse out into the middle of the track and made him lose a lot of ground and take the longest course to the finish line. Immediately Odom dismounted and made his weight he complained to the Stewards that the interference had cost Montanic much more distance than the nose he was beaten by. Spencer, who rode Sadducee, admitted the interference, but said he could not help it, as Sadducee could not be controlled in the early part of the running. So the Stewards, and very properly so under the circumstances, disqualified Sadducee and gave the purse to Montanic, placing Battle Royal second and Orontas third. This was hard luck for Sadducee's owner and for the bookmakers alike, as it cost those who made a full place book a very snug sum to pay the place bets on the two long shots that thus got into the money.

With Sadducee thus disqualified, every favorite was beaten, though Ordeal and Handcuff, who won the last two races, were about as heavily backed as the two favorites for the Rose races, Great Neck and Wolhurst. The latter was only beaten after a hard fight by a short head by Handcuff, and Greyfeld and Handsel were close up to them in the sharpest contest of the afternoon.

Imp, the Suburban winner, was again defeated, this time at a mile and an eighth, and by both Tragedian and Survivor. Imp led the field through most of the journey. In the stretch Tragedian, who had been running second, headed her and had the race well in hand when Survivor came with a rush on the outside of the track and beat the Western mare by a head for the second place. Tragedian was so rarely good yesterday that he was two lengths in front of the contenders behind him. He covered the distance in 1:53, which is record time for the track for the distance, made by Terra Cotta in 1888.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898 or 1899. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)

2—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)

3—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's br. h., 4, 128, 16 to 5.....(Turner)

Tamora, 3, 112, 30 to 1. (O'Leary;) The Burlington Route, 3, 117, 80 to 1. (Richards,) and Imperator, 3, 123, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-years-olds; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $30 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Six furlongs on turf. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—The Bobby, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, $1,000, 89 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)

2—Mischievous, C. Fleischmann's Sons' br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 107, 9 to 10, and 1 to 5.....(Wilson)

3—Pettifogger, Kensico Stable's ch. c., by Bathampton-Petticoat, 103, 2 to 1.....(Bullman)

Won in a drive by a neck; twenty lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.

1—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5 years, by Egmont-Vera, 105 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Odom)

2—Survivor, P. H. McCarren's b. c., 3, 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

3—Imp, Harness & Brosman's blk. m., 4, 129, 7 to 2.....(N. Turner)

Box, 5, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Warrenton, 4, 113, 5 to 1, (Spencer,) Formero, 3, 105, 4 to 1, (Bullman,) and Azucena), 4, 103, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:13 2-5.

*1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 114 pounds, 1 to 5 and out..(Spencer)

2—Montanic, J. J. Eakin's b. g., by Montanawild, 114, 5 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Odom)

3—Battle Royal, Arthur White's br. c., 112, 30 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(N. Turner)

4—Orontas, George J. Long's b. c., 112, 60 to 1..(O'Leary)

5—Timely, J. H. Leopold's ch. f., 109, 100 to 1..(Doggett)

*Disqualified for fouling. Montanic placed first, Battle Royal second, and Orontas third.

Won in a hard drive by a nose; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile on turf. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Ordeal, J. Hoden's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and even..(O'Leary)

2—Ed Tipton, W. H. May & Son's b. c., 104, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Crowhurst)

3—Lady Exile, F. V. Alexandre's b. f., 96, 10 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Great Neck, 107, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Village Pride, 96, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Strangest, 96, 30 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Chapin, 103, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Tyran, 96, 8 to 1, (Howell;) Avoca, 96, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Lepida, 91, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Chivalrous, 98, 20 to 1, (Moody,) and Camatop, 102, 60 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a short head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—Hombre, Osceola Stable's br. g., 3 years, by Hanover-Black Maria, $500, 92 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)

2—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5, 96, 2 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)

3—Greyfeld, R. Wade Smith's ch. c., 3, 94, 10 to 1.....(R. Lewis)

Handsel, 4, 101, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Acrobat, 4, 104, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Bardella, 4, 101, 10 to 1, (H. Hewett;) Estaca, 5, 105, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Tanis, 6, 93, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Scotch Plaid, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Fenetta, 4, 96, 100 to 1, (Blair,) and Hanwell, aged, 101, 100 to 1, (J. Black,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Big Gun	114	Miss Dede	99
Prestidigitator	112	Dear Heart	99
Affect	109	Fluke	98
Vohicer	107	Cupid	97
Shorenam	107	Handicapper	97
Manitoban	107	Shrove Tuesday	97
Alex	104	Eileen Daly	96
Brusquerie	99	Pegasus	94
Osceola	97		

SECOND RACE.—Lightweight handicap for all ages. Six furlongs on main track.

Swiftmas	135	Sweet Chaperal	113
Tinge	124	Armament	111
Kentucky Colonel	122	Blarneystone	108
Clonsilla	119	Danforth	107
Dr. Elchberg	115	Athamas	105

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, second part, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Mesmerist	129	Wooster Boy	114
Prince of Melbourne	129	MacFlecknoe	114
Mark Cheek	122	Iroquois Belle	111
Goldone	122	Brigadier	111
Radford	114		

Mesmerist and Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s entry; Prince of Melbourne and Radford, J. C. Madden's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; allowances. One mile and five furlongs.

Lothario	122	Half Time	112
Filon d'Or	119	The Bouncer	112
Ethelbert	118	Lackland	109

Ethelbert and Lockland, Perry Belmont's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Peconic	162	Mars Chan	146
Dr. Catlett	154	King T	143
Westown	153	Perion	135

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Intrusive	121	X Ray	108
Decanter	116	Greatland	107
Maximo Gomez	113	Bona Dea	101
Marshall	111	Diminutive	99
Bob White	108	St. Lorenzo	97

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Green Morris Sells Lanky Bob to Sydney Paget for a Jumper for $1,000.

A weeding-out sale of horses from the stable of Green B. Morris took place in the saddling paddock before the races began at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. Lanky Bob, who ran second to Banastar in the Brooklyn Handicap, was knocked down to Sydney Paget at what seems the low price of $1,000, and it is understood will be trained for hurdling or steeplechasing, whichever he takes most kindly to. Details of the sale follow:

Lanky Bob, b. c., 4, by imp. Lord Harrington-Victoria IV.; Sydney Paget	$1,000
Rare Perfume, b. c., 3, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom; Underwood & Cole	1,025
Midmento, b. c., 2, by imp. Midlothian-Memento; James Martin	25
Finch, ch. c., 2, by imp. Goldfinch-Carla; Mr. Steedes	100
Midwood, b. c., 2, by imp. Midlothian-Miss Woodford; A. McAleer	700
Becky Rolfe, ch. m., 5, by Tristan-Pocahontas; W. M. Murray	700

Polo Game Postponed.

Owing to the illness of one of the players on the Philadelphia Country Club's second team, the polo game between that team and the second of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club was postponed yesterday until later in the week. The match was to have been the first event for the Blizzard Cups at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The game to-day, therefore, will open the two weeks' series of Rockaway Club games. The competing teams will be Lakewood and Rockaway second.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Defeats Steinitz—Lasker Still in the Lead.

LONDON, July 3.—The twenty-fifth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun in this city at noon today, when the eighth round of the Berger system served for the pairing of the contestants, as follows:

Tschigorin vs. Bird, Mason vs. Cohn, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Showalter, Steinitz vs. Pillsbury, Tinsley vs. Lee; Janowski and Maroczy had byes.

The usual adjournment took place at 4:30 P. M., when Tschigorin had beaten Bird, Mason and Cohn and Blackburne and Schlechter had adjourned their respective games in even positions, Lasker had disposed of Showalter, Steinitz had suffered defeat at the hands of Pillsbury, and Tinsley and Lee had drawn.

In the evening Mason and Cohn adjourned their game a second time, still in an even position, and Blackburne and Schlechter drew.

The following is the score to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	16½	Mason	9	12
Blackburne	13½	10½	Pillsbury	10½	7½
Cohn	9½	11½	Schlechter	13½	8½
Janowski	15	7	Showalter	10½	12½
Lasker	19	4	Steinitz	10½	12½
Lee	9	15	Tinsley	4½	17½
Maroczy	14	8	Tschigorin	13	10

MORE TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Seven Matches in the Chess Masters' Contest.

Following is another selection of games contested between the leading experts in the London international chess tournament:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Lasker. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	23. Kt—K3	B—B2
2. Q—K2	Kt—QB3	24. KR—Q	B—B2
3. Kt—QB3	P—K4	25. P—B4	P—B3
4. P—KKt3	Kt—B3	26. R—B2	B—Q5
5. B—Kt2	B—B4	27. KR—QB	Q—B2
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	28. Kt—Q	Q—R4
7. P—Kt5	P—KR3	29. Kt—B3	P—QKt4
8. BxKt	QxB	30. P—Kt3	R—Q2
9. Kt—Q5	Kt—K2	31. PxP	RPxP
10. P—Q3	Q—Q	32. Kt—Q5	K—Kt2
11. KtxKt	QxKt	33. P—KKt4	KR—Q
12. Castles	B—Q2	34. Kt—Kt	BxP
13. P—KB4	CastlesQR	35. KtxR	RxKt
14. Kt—B3	B—Kt3	36. Q—Q2	Q—R6
15. KR—B	P—KB3	37. K—R	R—QR
16. K—Kt	KR—K	38. R—R2	BxPch
17. P—B5	B—R5	39. RxB	Q—Kt6ch
18. R—B	K—Kt	40. K—B	RxR
19. Kt—Q2	P—Kt4	41. QxR	B—Kt6ch
20. B—B3	B—R2	42. Q—Q2	QxP
21. P—KR4	R—QB	43. Resigns.	
22. Kt—B4	KR—Q		

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	22. QR—Q	R(B2)—K2
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	23. R—Q2	P—QR3
3. P—Q4	PxP	24. K—B2	Kt—B
4. QxP	Kt—QB3	25. R—B	Kt—R2
5. B—QKt5	B—Q2	26. Kt—K2	R—B2
6. BxKt	BxB	27. Kt—B3	Kt—B3
7. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	28. Kt—Q5	B—B4
8. Castles	B—K2	29. P—KR4	Kt—K4
9. P—QKt3	Kt—Q2	30. BxKt	RxB
10. B—Kt2	B—B3	31. R—K2	RxRch
11. Q—K2	Castles	32. K—B	B—K3
12. R—Q4	BxKt	33. Kt—K3	K—B
13. QxB	Q—B3	34. P—KKt4	B—Q2
14. Q—B4	Kt—Kt3	35. R—B	R—B3
15. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	36. P—B4	R—K2
16. P—B3	QR—K	37. P—Kt5	P—Q4
17. Kt—K2	P—B4	38. PxP	B—Kt4ch
18. PxP	QxP	39. K—B2	RxKt
19. Q—Kt3	Castles	40. R—B	R—K2
20. Q—Kt7	Q—Q	41. P—R4	B—K
21. P—QB4	B—Q2	42. Resigns.	

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Janowski. White.	Bird. Black.	Janowski. White.	Bird. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. KtxBch	RxKt
2. P—KB4	PxP	15. Kt—Q2	Kt—B3
3. B—B4	Q—R5ch	16. Kt—K4	R—B
4. K—B	P—Q3	17. P—B3	P—Q4
5. P—Q4	P—KKt4	18. B—Q3	PxKt
6. Kt—QB3	B—K2	19. BxKP	B—Q2
7. Kt—B3	Q—R4	20. P—Q5	Kt—K4
8. P—KR4	P—KB3	21. Q—B2	P—Kt6
9. P—K5	B—Kt2	22. Q—Q4	P—B6
10. PxBP	BxP	23. B—Kt5	P—B7ch
11. Kt—K4	R—B	24. K—B	B—Kt4ch
12. Q—B2	P—KR3	25. Resigns.	
13. K—Kt	P—Kt5		

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Maroczy. White.	Janowski. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. QxRP	Q—K6ch
2. Kt—KB3	QKt—B3	32. K—B	P—Q5
3. P—Q4	PxP	33. Q—R5ch	K—Kt2
4. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	34. Q—K4	Q—B3ch
5. KtxKt	KtPxKt	35. Q—K	Q—B4
6. B—Q3	P—Q4	36. Q—Q2	Q—Kt4ch
7. PxP	PxP	37. K—B2	Q—Kt3
8. B—Kt5ch	B—Q2	38. Q—Q3	P—B3
9. BxBch	QxB	39. K—K2	Q—K3ch
10. Castles	B—K2	40. K—Q2	Q—K4
11. Kt—Q2	Castles	41. P—QKt4	Q—R7
12. Kt—B3	KR—K	42. Q—K2	Q—B2
13. P—QKt3	Kt—K5	43. Q—Q5	Q—R7
14. B—KtxP	Q—B2	44. P—Kt5	QxPch
15. Q—Q4	B—B	45. Q—K2	QxRP
16. QR—Q	P—QB3	46. P—Kt6	Q—Q2
17. P—B4	QR—Q	47. Q—B4	K—K3
18. PxP	PxP	48. Q—B7	Q—K3
19. B—B	R—B	49. Q—Kt8ch	P—Kt4
20. Kt—K5	Q—K3	50. Q—Kt3	Q—K4
21. P—KR3	P—QR4	51. P—Kt7	Q—Kt
22. Q—Q3	Q—B4	52. K—Q3	K—B3
23. RxR	RxR	53. Q—Kt6ch	K—K2
24. P—B	RxRch	54. QxRP	Q—K4
25. BxR	P—R3	55. Q—R7ch	K—K3
26. B—B4	P—Kt4	56. Q—Kt8ch	K—K2
27. B—K5	Q—K3	57. P—Kt8(Q)	Q—K5ch
28. P—R3	Kt—B4	58. K—B4	P—B8ch
29. KtxKt	BxKt	59. K—Kt5	Resigns.
30. QxB	QxB		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Maroczy. White.	Lasker. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	15. PxP	KtxP
2. Kt—KB3	P—K	16. KtxKtch	BxKt
3. B—B4	P—KB3	17. K—K2	QR—Q
4. P—K3	P—B4	18. Q—B2	P—R3
5. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	19. B—K4	BxKt
6. P—QR3	QPxP	20. PxB	BxB
7. BxP	P—QR3	21. QxB	Kt—Kt6
8. Castles	P—QKt4	22. Q—QKt4	KtxR
9. B—K2	PxP	23. BxKt	Q—B3
10. PxP	B—Kt2	24. B—Q4	R—Q4
11. P—QKt4	B—K2	25. Q—Kt2	Q—B5
12. B—Kt2	Castles	26. B—B3	R—B
13. B—Q3	Q—Kt3	27. B—Kt4	Q—Q6
14. Kt—K4	P—QR4	Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Janowski. White.	Lee. Black.	Janowski. White.	Lee. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	12. Q—Q2	P—B5
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	13. B—K2	Kt—Q2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	14. Castles	Kt—Kt3
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	15. P—B4	Kt—R5
5. P—K5	P—KR3	16. PxP	PxP
6. B—R4	P—KKt4	17. QxP	KtxP
7. B—Kt3	Kt—K5	18. B—R5	Kt—K5
8. Kt—K2	P—QB4	19. BxPch	K—Q2
9. P—QR3	BxKtch	20. Q—Kt7	Q—Q
10. KtxB	KtxKt	21. B—K8ch	Resigns.
11. Q—K3	Castles		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Lasker. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. B—R2	Q—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	24. Q—Kt3	P—B5
3. P—K3	P—K3	25. Q—Q3	P—K4
4. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	26. P—B4	PxBP
5. QKt—Q2	B—Q3	27. KtxP	P—K5
6. P—K4	PxP	28. Q—B	KtxKt
7. KtxP	P—QKt3	29. RxKt	R—Kt
8. Castles	B—Kt2	30. R—B2	K—R
9. KtxBch	PxKt	31. KR—B	Q—Kt5
10. R—K	Castles	32. P—B3	QxRP
11. B—KKt5	Q—B2	33. PxP	RxKP
12. P—B3	KR—K	34. R—B8ch	RxR
13. B—Kt5	B—B3	35. RxRch	K—R2
14. BxB	QxB	36. Q—Kt	Kt—B3
15. Q—Q3	P—KR3	37. P—Q5	P—Kt3
16. B—R4	QR—B	38. R—B7ch	K—R
17. QR—Q	Kt—Q4	39. R—B	R—Kt7
18. B—Kt3	P—QR4	40. K—R	Kt—Kt5
19. Kt—Q2	Kt—K2	41. R—B8ch	K—Kt2
20. P—QR3	P—QR4	42. R—B7ch	K—B3
21. R—QB	P—R5	Resigns.	
22. P—R4	P—B4		

Pitcher Garvin Sold to Chicago.

READING, Penn., July 3.—Virgil Garvin, the crack pitcher of the Reading Baseball Club, has been sold to the Chicago Club. The deal was consummated this afternoon, the consideration being $1,500.

RACING WITH TINY YACHTS

First Trial to Select an International Challenger.

CONSTANCE TWICE A WINNER

Algonquin Won a Round, Palm Not One—Sailed in the Sound Under Seawanhaka-Corinthian Auspices.

The first of the series of trial races to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts was held yesterday on the Sound off Centre Island, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Three new boats of the twenty-foot class, built for the purpose, were the contestants. They were the Post and Thomas syndicate boat Constance, the Algonquin, owned by a Bridgeport syndicate, and the Huntington creation Palm. Constance won two out of three races over a course two miles to leeward and return. The start was postponed until a breeze sprang up, coming from the southwest and backing a little more to southward as the race progressed.

Algonquin won the final race when the breeze had freshened considerably, meeting the expectations of her owners in doing her best in a good breeze. Good breezes generally prevail on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, where the international contest is to be sailed which shall determine whether or not the cup won from us four years ago by Glencairn of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, which has since held it, shall come back. In both of the preceding races yesterday Constance proved herself faster in windward work, and her owners say she is best on reaching. She will have a chance to show herself on that point of sailing tomorrow, when the same boats will try conclusions over a triangular course of four miles.

Constance was built by the Spalding St. Lawrence Company, at Ogdensburg, after designs by Clinton H. Crane, and is owned by Edwin M. Post, E. R. Thomas, and R. H. Post. She is 19.71 feet racing measurement, 11 feet 4 inches load water line, 8 feet beam, 5 inches draught, and spreads 490 square feet of canvas. Her sails are of a cream-colored union silk, and were made, as were those of her competitors, by Wilson & Silsby. She has a lower freeboard than had Challenger—last year's boat—is harder in the bilges and an abler boat. Her planking is of 5-16 Canada cedar, which is 1-16 more than Challenger's. Her bottom is nearly flat, and she has a dagger centreboard weighing with lead 700 pounds of lead. She was sailed yesterday by H. M. Crane at the helm, Sherman Hoyt, R. H. Post, and Joseph B. Thomas, Jr.

T. H. Macdonald of Bridgeport is the principal owners of Algonquin, the others being W. Herbert Jennings, who sailed her yesterday; De Ver H. Warner, C. M. Gilman, and Gen. Thomas L. Watson. She was designed by B. B. Crowninshield and built by Lawley at South Boston. She is 19.38 feet racing length, 17 feet 8 inches load water line, 8 feet beam, 6 inches draught, and has a sail area of 500 feet, the sails being of white duck. Her floor is nearly flat, and there is a 6-inch crown o nher deck at the mast, which she loses forward and aft. She has a triangular balanced centreboard of rosewood, with a range of 15 inches, on which there is but 80 pounds of lead, enough to sink it. Otherwise she has no ballast. Mr. Jennings had with him for a crew yesterday Edward F. Menard of Bridgeport, John Champion of the Pequot Yacht Club of New Haven, and John Sherwood of Bridgeport, and they were complimented for their handling of the boat.

The Palm, owned by Clark A. Miller of the Pastime Athletic Club, was designed and built by Larry Huntington of New Rochelle, and was sailed yesterday by his brother, Leff Huntington, who was assisted by Charles Howard, Mr. Miller, and another picked man. The Palm is of a red color, while the Algonquin is black and the Constance the color of the wood, but the Palm has other distinguishing characteristics. She is much narrower than the others, being but five feet in beam; her sides are higher and have something of a tumble home, while the crown gives her a turtleback appearance. She has a single planking of three-eighths-inch cedar, covered with canvas, varnished and sandpapered down to a very smooth surface. She is stiffened with piano wire. She improved in footing with the freshening of the wind yesterday, yet lay over more than the others in the windward work.

The Regatta Committee, of which C. W. Wetmore is Chairman and C. H. Sherman Secretary, were aboard Mr. Thomas's steam yacht Rhada. Mr. Benedict's Oneida, Colgate Hoyt's Tide, the steam yacht Nectar, and the schooner Alcedo were among the larger craft which followed the racers. The preparatory signal was given at 1:40 P. M., and the start was five minutes later. The boats went over with booms to starboard as follows: Palm, Constance, and Algonquin. All set spinnakers.

Algonquin worked up to first place on the run down the wind, and jibed around the buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand, 11 seconds ahead of Constance, which led Palm 36 seconds. Palm kept on the starboard tack over toward Lloyd's Neck, presumably to catch a tidal current, but she went too far and lost by the move. Constance went about on the port tack almost immediately, while Algonquin went about 200 feet further on. Constance footed faster, and, tacking, again crossed Algonquin's bow, forcing her about again. The yachts crossed the finish line with Constance 16 seconds in the lead, and Palm 4 minutes 2 seconds astern of Algonquin.

The second race started at 2:48, Algonquin leading, with boom to port this time. Palm was next, and to leeward. The wind had backed a trifle, but she carried her boom to starboard, as in the first start, and a little later had to change her spinnaker and jibe. Constance crossed at the windward end of the line with boom to port, and working up into the Algonquin's wind, hung there to the outer mark. The boats luffed around, Algonquin leading Constance seven seconds, while Palm was one minute thirty-four seconds to the rear. There was considerable jockeying on the windward work, Constance again crossing Algonquin's bow, and both boats making a number of tacks. The cup defender Columbia, out for a spin, drew near at this time, and made the little fellows look like butterflies around a gigantic bird. Columbia was sailing close hauled on the starboard tack, with mainsail, club-topsail, staysail, jib, and baby jib topsail. She was fairly flying along, with lee rail awash, and excited much enthusiasm aboard the other yachts. The little Seawanhakas finished the second round in a fine brush between Constance and Algonquin, the former leading across the line by only two and a half seconds.

In the third race the boats went over in the following order: Palm, Constance, and Algonquin. At the outer mark Algonquin was eight seconds in the lead, Palm following two seconds ahead of Constance. They kept that order to the finish. The summary follows:

First Race—Start, 1:45.

Yacht.	Outer Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance	2:08:21	2:35:14	0:50:14
Algonquin	2:08:10	2:35:31	0:50:31
Palm	2:08:57	2:39:33	0:54:33

Second Race—Start, 2:48.

Constance	3:10:55	3:38:26	0:50:26
Algonquin	3:11:48	3:38:28½	0:50:28½
Palm	3:12:29	3:40:52	0:52:52

Third Race—Start, 3:49.

Algonquin	4:07:02	4:34:19	0:45:19
Palm	4:07:10	4:34:53	0:45:53
Constance	4:07:12	4:35:02	0:46:02

COLUMBIA TAKES ANOTHER SPIN

Out on the Sound for Five Hours—Wash Day on the Defender.

The cup defender Columbia took another trying-out spin on the Sound yesterday, being out for five hours. On leaving her mooring buoy off Premium Point, at 11:30 A. M., she bore away to the south under working sails. The wind was very light, but the enormous spread of canvas gathered enough of it to serve her to keep the sails filled.

She stood down the Sound, then to a point east of Stamford, and there her working topsail was taken down and the club topsail sent up. As she went about into the wind, which had freshened considerably, she heeled over a good deal, but it was noticed that though making fast time, her boom was nearly on the centre line. Then she was allowed to fall off, and her sheets were started, but not much, and her handling indicated that she was being subjected to some rigid testing. She reached her buoy again at 4:30 P. M.

It was wash day on the Defender, and some repairs were also being made, so that she did not go out. There was rumor of a strike among the Defender's Scandinavian crew yesterday, but some of the men who came ashore said there was nothing in it. The yachts will come down to New York Bay to-morrow, to be in readiness for the race off Sandy Hook on Thursday.

THE SHAMROCK'S DIMENSIONS.

Daily News of London Says Her Sail Area Is 14,125 Square Feet and that She Is Likely to Win.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily News this morning publishes an article, with illustrative designs, comparing the yachts Columbia and Shamrock.

The writer gives the following as the dimensions of the cup challenger: Length, 132 feet 2 inches; length on waterline, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet 6 inches, and draught, 20 feet. He says the Shamrock's sail area is 14,125 square feet, her displacement 147 tons, and that she is constructed of nickel steel and manganese bronze.

The article says:

"There is a strong resemblance between the two hulls. The Columbia's finkeel is more aft, and she has a more graceful foreline than that of the Shamrock. It is probable that the latter's sail area will be enlarged during the preliminary trials.

"She has a finer model than Valkyrie III., and will cut easier through the water. She is much lighter than that yacht, has a larger sail area, and is by far the most dangerous competitor for the cup that ever crossed the Atlantic. The Shamrock stands a very good chance of proving the victor."

SYCE BEATS KESTREL.

Mr. Mills's Sloop Carried Away Her Topmast in the Regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club.

Twenty boats raced in the annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club on the Sound yesterday. The wind, light at the start, freshened on the second round, blowing from southwest and getting a little to south of that. The course for the larger class was the club's regular thirty-mile sloop course. The schooners did not race. Amorita failing to show up, Quisetta was offered a walk-over prize, but Mr. Lippitt declined. Kestrel and Syce were again pitted against each other. Kestrel on rounding the first windward mark set her spinnaker for the run and carried away her topmast. Sultan reported that she had fouled the southwest stake mark, and was disqualified, leaving the race to Eurybia. The Hanan boys' Acushla II. arrived too late to start.

The summary for sloops follows:

SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS. START 11:40.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Time. H.M.S.	Time. Elapsed Correc'd H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	4:23:53	4:23:53
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	4:47:01	4:47:01

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:45.

Eurybia, Charles Pryer	42.00	4:58:55	4:58:55
Sultan, —	37.93	Dis.	

SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:45.

Acushla, C. T. Wills	34.00	4:51:57	4:51:57

The winners were: Sloops—Syce, Eurybia, Acushla. Knockabouts—Spindrift. Thirty-foot Cabin Catboats—Windora. Twenty-five-foot Cabin Catboats—Qui Vive. Open Catboats, 20-foot class—Mynch.

New York Yacht Club's Cruise.

Fleet Captain J. Beavor-Webb of the New York Yacht Club has issued a notice to the members that the squadron will rendezvous for the annual cruise at New London on Aug. 7. The cruise will not be extended beyond Vineyard Haven. Details as to squadron runs, prizes, &c., are to be announced later.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 3.—The thirty-footers here had an interesting race this afternoon over the Dyers Island course. The wind was southwest, and the start was at 3:15 o'clock. The summary and times: Dorothy, 5:38:35; Veda, 5:39:05; Wa Wa, 5:40:43; Asahi, 5:44:50.

HARVARD ATHLETES ARRIVE.

Members of the Team That Will Sail to Meet England's Men Come to Town—Yalensians Expected.

Six members of the Harvard field and track team who are to sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow to take part in the games with the Oxford-Cambridge team on July 22 reached the city last night. In the party were J. T. Roche, Jr., H. B. Clark, H. W. Foote, C. D. Daly, A. N. Rice, C. M. Rotch, and J. G. Lathrop, the trainer. The athletes spent the evening at one of the roof gardens, and retired early so as to get a good rest before the competition in which they will take part here at the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bergen Point. The Yale men who are entered in the English games will arrive this morning, and some of them, too, will be seen in to-day's games. Harrington, Harvard's crack broad jumper, will also arrive this morning from his home in New Jersey.

In to-day's games, Capt. Rotch, Harrington, and Daly of Harvard, and Keady of Yale will enter the broad jump competition; Walley of Yale and

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town.....1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TEN PAGES

JEFFERSON'S DAY.

The "immortal Declaration" is by common consent regarded as the one great gift of THOMAS JEFFERSON to a country that for nearly a century and a quarter has held his name in honor therefor. Certainly the honor is due, and richly due. The principles of the Declaration, like most generalizations of the kind, were largely devised to meet the needs of the hour and make a basis for an appeal to the opinion of mankind in support of the claims of the men who devised them; but they served their purpose grandly at the time, and they planted in the hearts of the American people the ideas that powerfully aided in the abolition of slavery and made possible the establishment of a free Nation from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Gulf. For the formulation of these principles, and, especially, for the inspiring sweep given to them, we are indebted to the daring imagination and profound faith of the young Virginia lawyer.

But immense and imposing as was the service he thus rendered, it may fairly be held that it was surpassed by another rendered long years after in the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. Though this achievement was in a degree accidental, though it was accomplished in direct violation of the professed theories of constitutional power on which JEFFERSON had built up a National political party, and, though he never regarded it with special enthusiasm and never quite got over apologizing for it, it was the most far-reaching contribution to the development of the Nation recorded in our history, and it was effected by the most amazing audacity. JEFFERSON'S place in history really depends more on this one great act than on the principles of the Declaration, effective as these have been proved to be.

Only a dozen years before the revolt of the English colonies in America the British sway covered but a narrow strip between the Atlantic and the Alleghany Mountains, ending on the south at the Altamaha River, half way between the present cities of Savannah and Jacksonville. As the result of the war with France and of the Revolutionary War, there was turned over to the United States the whole of the eastern half of the continent from the head waters of the Mississippi to the northern boundary of the present State of Florida, but the mouth of the Mississippi was left in foreign and not too friendly possession, and the navigation of the great river was unsecured. When JEFFERSON assumed the Presidency, in 1801, his first object in foreign policy was to make sure of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and, if possible, to obtain a footing on the left or eastern bank. Apparently modest as was this plan, he was prepared to go to great lengths in pursuit of it, and even instructed his Minister to France to threaten a hostile alliance with England as the alternative of compliance by NAPOLEON with the schemes of the United States. In the tangled changes of the great conqueror's policy a time came when he was ready to offer, not what JEFFERSON had sought, but the whole vast territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, stretching zigzag from the Red River on the south to the territory claimed by England in the extreme Northwest, at about 115 degrees west longitude. JEFFERSON, with superb disregard of all he had ever professed as to the power of the Executive, closed the bargain. He made a reservation that his action should be submitted to the people for their sanction by an amendment to the Constitution, but when the cooler-headed GALLATIN warned him that he might not get his amendment, he placidly dropped it and the future of the American Republic was solidly based on his acknowledged usurpation.

The territory thus secured by the audacious act of this "political dreamer" embraced the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota on the west bank of the Mississippi, and beyond these the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. In 1812 one portion and in 1819 the remainder of the present State of Florida followed in logical sequence. By the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the cession from Mexico in 1848 our territory was extended to the Pacific and by the treaty with Great Britain in 1845 the boundaries of Oregon were fixed. Within less than half a century from the first great extension under JEFFERSON the continent was ours. Even then the area of full or fairly full settlement was pushed only a relatively small distance beyond the Alleghanies. But the grip of the young giant was on the land which was set apart for his tireless energies to develop. It is needless to point out that it was the first bold enterprise that made the others not merely practicable but essential, and the first was the work of JEFFERSON and of JEFFERSON alone. To-day, when the outstretched arms of the American Nation, with as little premeditation and no more regard for precedent or consistency than at the opening of the century, are reaching to the other side of the globe, it is well to remember the part taken in our history by him whose day we celebrate. It is well also to reflect whether there are not forces mightier than the wisdom of individuals and not to be measured by the ideas of any one period that shape the destinies of our Nation, and have so far shaped it happily.

THE MAYOR AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A report gained credence among the politicians yesterday that Mayor VAN WYCK has decided to withhold his signature from the civil service rules to which the State Commission asks his approval.

If this report shall prove to be true, it will be the duty of the State Commission promptly to promulgate the rules, and it will then be the duty of the City Commission to carry them out. Should the City Commissioners fail to do so it will be within the right of the State Commission to remove them. In each case a unanimous vote will be required from the State Commission. In a case so important and so urgent we see no reason to doubt that such a vote would be forthcoming.

We do not see what Mayor VAN WYCK could gain by the course he is reported to have decided upon beyond making more emphatic his opposition to the merit system as established by law. This hardly seems necessary. He might earn a little more applause from the place seekers to whom the merit system is naturally hateful, but we should say that he could already count on their hearty sympathy and admiration. He would certainly be condemned by the sensible portion of his own party and by those of all parties who dislike to see the city service made a counter in a game of cheap politics. We sincerely trust that the intentions of the Mayor have been misrepresented.

THE FOURTH IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

It has seemed for a long time to be true that, whereas those New Yorkers who were able to send their families away for the Summer to some place where they themselves could rejoin them weekly or fortnightly went away "single spies," they came back "in battalions." The unanimity of their return is explained by the opening of the schools public and private, which occurs in September. There is no time for departure equally fixed. But the desire to escape the Fourth of July in town, where it is regarded by adults as "a day of onsets of despair," probably makes the week before the Fourth the week in which more rusticators take their flight than any other. This year this exodus was complicated with the fact that the Fourth comes on a Tuesday. This made, in most branches of business, a holiday extending from Saturday noon till Wednesday morning, for the Monday which comes between the weekly and the annual holiday is very nearly a "dies non." So there was added to the rusticators at the end of last week a vast and bustling throng of excursionists bearing excursion tickets and bicycle checks. From the point of view of the city expressman and the baggage master, last Saturday must have come fairly near the September "record."

Without doubt the occurrence of so protracted a holiday as happens this year is a considerable public benefaction. New York has thus far been very bearable, so far as the weather goes. There have been a few oppressive days, but there has been no "heated term." Nevertheless, those who have to work in town, and particularly those who are not able to take a longer vacation earlier or later, are much better off for three days at this season. If their work requires intelligence and attention, they will do better work for such an outing at a season when nobody's working power is quite "at par." No employer, of course, could think of giving all the people in his employ three days off and shutting up shop unless all his competitors did the same. But when the law shuts up his shop for two days or encourages him to shut it up he will be apt to keep a minimum of force on the intervening day. And he will be apt to receive, for that part of the weekly or monthly wages he pays for which he does not receive a more direct return, the return of a less perfunctory performance of his work.

For those who are compelled to stay in town, however, and whose vacation is confined to the legal holidays, there are a good many compensations, and some of these are quite recent. It would be impossible to tell how much the introduction of the trolley, overhead in the suburbs and underground in the Borough of Manhattan, has added to the pleasures as well as to the convenience of life in New York. We feel this on working days. But we ought to be especially sensible of it on holidays. The number of pleasant little excursions that can now be made, suburban and even urban, for a trifling sum, would have been quite out of the question ten or even five years ago. We should have been equally astonished and delighted if they had all been made accessible at once. But, rapid as the introduction and extension of the system have been, they have been gradual enough to prevent us from feeling much wonder or any gratitude In fact, while none of us can help being aware every day what the trolley does for us in the way of convenience, comparatively few of us are aware what it might do for us in the way of pleasure and how many things worth going to see can be seen more readily by means of the trolley than by any other means accessible to those who do not furnish their own motive power. On the Fourth, at any rate, everybody ought to be grateful for and to the trolley. Whoever thought of taking a horse car for pleasure on the Fourth of July? Pity for the unfortunate beasts which were in a state of terror which bathed them in sweat and kept them trembling all day and reduced them to a pitiable condition by nightfall would have disabled any humane person from enjoying a ride behind them. The trolley is not frightened by and does not shy at anything the small boy can do to it. If the disappearance of the car horse were not a matter for congratulation on so many other grounds, this alone would make it a matter for public congratulation on the day we celebrate.

OUR POSITION IN CUBA.

The Diario de la Marina of Havana has always been and doubtless still is the organ of the Peninsular Spaniards. Its recommendation to Gen. BROOKE to establish military government throughout the island must therefore be viewed with some suspicion. It is rather more likely to have proceeded from dislike for the Cubans than from sympathetic interest in the Americans. Doubtless the representative of the Spanish merchants and of what there are left of the Spanish planters desires peace and order, and doubtless these are not re-established throughout Cuba, at least not throughout the rural parts of Cuba. No country could go through such a hell of civil strife as Cuba has for a generation been subjected to and become within a few months an orderly and industrious community. But to make Cuba by force as peaceable as New England would require the use of an army half a dozen times as large and costly as the garrison we are now maintaining, and we simply have not nor can we now afford any such force.

It is noteworthy that other observers, at least as well informed as the organ of the Spaniards in Havana, and presumably much more impartial, disagree alike with its premises and its conclusions. Whereas the Diario declares that crime "is increasing throughout Cuba" an American officer who discusses the Cuban question in this month's North American urges that we should withdraw from the island altogether, upon the ground that Cuba is pacified and that we can and should fulfill our pledge.

Probably not many of us are prepared to acquiesce in this conclusion. But fewer still can be prepared to say that we should attempt to extend our military government over the whole island, and to govern it by force alone. One thing is quite certain, and that is that our officers have approved themselves as the best representatives we can have in Cuba, so long as we attempt to administer the island. We reject as alike incredible and insulting to the President the rumor that he means to supersede or to succeed Gen. BROOKE with Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER. It is quite true that Gen. BROOKE has not managed so to impress his countrymen with his fitness for his difficult task as they have been impressed by the fitness of Gen. GUY HENRY in Puerto Rico or of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in Santiago. Possibly a better man for that particular work could be found. But most certainly that man is not Mr. PORTER. We have no intention of making any specific criticisms of Mr. PORTER, in any stage of his varied career as an administrator or as an "expert." It is not necessary to say any worse of him than that he is a common, self-seeking, and office-seeking American politician, with no more than the average scrupulousness of his class, to show what a burning National disgrace it would be to put such a man in such a place. After a term of such a man not only would a great many Cubans hate the United States, as it seems they do already, but all Cubans would despise the United States. And justly so. It is simply incredible that the President can have entertained the intention which has so insolently been attributed to him.

There is something very satisfying to the public spirit of New Yorkers—we suppose the term may still be used—in the plan of the National City Bank with reference to the old Custom House property which it has bought. To preserve substantially intact this piece of familiar architecture, which, though not really old, is rendered almost ancient by the great changes of the last score of years, is a sort of service to the community that does not usually come within the plans of financiers. Undoubtedly the income-returning capacity of the property is sacrificed by foregoing the sky-climbing stories that would entice tenants in the heart of the Wall Street district, though the limited number of offices in the lower building will find eager applicants. There is a distinct attraction in the association of the stately, if rather gloomy, structure, where the vast customs business of the Port of New York has been done for more than a generation with a banking institution of such magnitude and standing as the National City. It will be for a long period an imposing witness to the dignity of its new possessor.

According to the usually well-informed correspondent of The Evening Post at Washington, there is to be a very vigorous movement in Congress next Winter for the establishment of a "parcel post." We have, to be sure, a certain kind of parcel post now, by which "merchandise" can be sent over considerable distances by mail at less cost than by express. But the attempt will be made so to reduce the rates that the mail will be used for short distances and all sorts of packages. The plan involves either a large expense to the Treasury or a complete monopoly of the business now done by express companies. It is by no means certain that even a monopoly would enable the Government to do the business without loss. The plan, of course, will be stubbornly opposed by the express companies and by the railroads with which they have profitable relations. But the strongest arguments the opponents of the plan can have at present are furnished by the Administration in the "backward step" it has taken as to the merit system. The assumption of the business now done by the express companies—which would grow rapidly if the rates of carriage were made low—would require a great increase of places under the Government. The President, in face of the fact that the merit system where applied secures the Government a direct saving of over $3,000,000 a year, has seen fit to withdraw some 6,000 places from that system, and to make it possible still further to weaken it. This would be a bad time to ask for more places to be handed over to the spoilsmen. It would be odd to see the Hon. T. C. PLATT of the United States Express Company urging this argument, but he could do it with great force.

We have waited patiently for the yellow press of London to retract the story that Senator HANNA, after listening to a debate in the House, asked: "How much will a vote on this bill be worth?" Senator HANNA has his own views of the methods that are justifiable in politics. They are not our views, and some of them appear to be such as no American citizen can maintain with decency. But he is not a fool. He is no more capable of making such a remark about a piece of English legislation, unless in obvious pleasantry, than he is capable of arranging in public for the delivery of Southern delegates at a National Convention. In these days of Anglo-American amity we do not like to see the common sense of one of our eminent citizens so fail of appreciation. The yellow journals of the metropolis have been misled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidence of the large extent to which judgment is influenced by the "personal equation" was given by WU TING-FANG, the Chinese diplomat, when he criticised Americans because as a rule the foreign traveling for which they may have money and time is done in Europe rather than in the Far East. Mr. WU is himself a well-educated and highly intelligent man, who has seen and studied many lands, and in his mind there is none of the illusions with regard to China and its civilization that possess so many members of that country's governing class and practically the whole mass of its population. Yet he expresses surprise that when in search of change and novelty we go to Europe, where, in his opinion, the people and the cities are almost indistinguishable from our own, instead of visiting the ancient kingdoms of Asia, where every idea, as well as every scene, is widely different from those with which we are familiar. The Chinese Minister is entirely right, of course, in his estimate of the dissimilarity between the Occident and the Orient, but when he assumes the existence of a nearly perfect similarity between the several nations in our half of the world he makes a mistake at which we have as much right to smile as he has to do so when, as often happens, an American or a European says that all Chinamen look alike. London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, and St. Petersburg may impress Mr. WU as different in no essential particulars from New York, Washington, and Chicago, while all of these cities, he can see for himself, have hardly a characteristic in common with Peking or Canton. Therefore he says to us, "Go to the Far East if you want escape from the monotony of Western life." The weakness of his advice lies in the fact that for us the monotony which he feels does not exist, any more than does for him, the monotony which we ascribe to Chinese faces. It may be, too, that Mr. WU fails to appreciate what we consider the queerness of his own position, which is that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, and Peru. A more incongruous grouping, according to Occidental notions, could not be imagined, and yet probably neither he nor his Government ever gave the matter a thought. Equally far from home in Washington, Madrid, and Lima, he does not realize that each of these cities, for its own inhabitants, is a vast distance, both geographically and psychologically, from the other two.

—Although the park officials of many cities, including New York, continue to make rules and regulations on the theory that horses have some rights which automobiles are bound to respect, it is recognized almost everywhere that this is a position impossible to maintain for any length of time, and that in the near future the new motors will be at least as free of every restriction upon its liberty to wander where it pleases as is the bicycle. That automobiles frighten horses, or rather some horses, is doubtless true, and it is not unnatural that the owners of the horses, being a numerous and therefore influential class, have revenged the inconvenience to which the "self-moving" carriages subject them by securing the banishment of those machines from park roads and other highways nominally devoted exclusively to the uses of pleasure-seekers. It is obvious, however, that the future is the motor's, and that if the horse cannot accustom his nerves to it, he, and not the improvement on him, will have to go. Already the—what shall we call them? the automobilators?—are not only claiming the freedom of every road, but they are openly hinting that not they, but the users of horses, should be harassed with special ordinances. The Electrical Review publishes a letter from a Chicago man who, after denouncing the actions of the local Park Board, prophesies the speedy enactment of laws "under which horses will be charged a license to travel upon the parks and boulevards, inasmuch as they are a source of considerable expense to the public in wearing out the surface of the streets, and causing a considerable additional expense in maintaining forces of men to keep the roadways clean over which they pass." Horsemen will gasp at the impertinence of this suggestion, but they might as well be getting ready for the day when it will be carried out. Their noble—and rather silly—animal is doomed to banishment from all civilized cities, and, fight as they may against the decree, they will be defeated in the end. The time is surely coming, and it is near, when, instead of haughtily refusing privileges to motor carriages, they will be humbly asking them—and in vain—for horses.

—In the same letter that contained Capt. MARK L. HERSEY'S grave charges against our volunteers in the Philippines there are sentences and paragraphs which will give no comfort whatever to the members of the Anti-Expansion League. Critical as the Captain is of the sort of discipline which inexperienced or incompetent officers have maintained over their men, he describes the situation in and around Manila as the reverse of desperate or hopeless and he speaks encouragingly both about the condition of the army and the future of the islands. The policing of the city, he says, "is fairly good," though the need of a better sewer system is urgent. The surrounding country, he adds, "is fertile beyond all American conception. The health of our troops is generally good, infinitely better than in Cuba; in fact better than it was in the United States. The sick rate, under normal conditions, is low here. Troops in the field are exceptionally well. The greatest trouble is from heat prostration, but the duty is so arranged that men are not exposed in the middle of the day, and most of the cases of heat prostration result from carelessness. If a man keeps under cover for three hours in the middle of the day there is not much trouble. The heat is by no means as oppressive as in Arizona." And it seems that Manila, too, has its right man in the right place. "Gen. HUGHES," says Capt. HERSEY, "commands all the forces in the city, and whatever may be the opinion about other military commanders here, his reputation is secure. He is the big man of the town, is quiet and modest, and as unassuming as when we used to go a-fishing together in the backwoods of Maine." One statement like that, made with knowledge, balances a dozen yarns about the trying of new revolvers on inoffensive native boatmen.

—For the present, at least, the horrors of the Dreyfus case are lost in its pathos. The news, or rather the report, that this victim of a monstrous plot has been allowed to believe that his friends and family had forgotten him, and that, at his first interview with his devoted wife, he reproached her for her inactivity during the dreary years of his imprisonment, is really more moving than were the descriptions of his trial and degradation from rank or even those of his life on the Ile du Diable. DREYFUS seems to have been deprived even of the poor consolation of knowing that tireless defenders were working day and night in his behalf and, himself the object of cruelest injustice, infernal ingenuity has been used with the result, for the time being, of rendering him also cruel and unjust. All this, however, will soon be straightened out. The prisoner will know his enemies and appreciate his friends when he learns the facts.

—Decidedly interesting possibilities are opened up by the happy thought which somebody in the Department of Agriculture has had of turning the cinematograph machine from rapidly moving objects to those so nearly motionless as a growing oak. By taking one picture every hour of the seedling tree, and continuing this for some weeks, a series of photographs will be produced which, when presented on a screen in the usual way, will illustrate the process of development as it was never done before. The idea is equally applicable to a child or even to a city. With pictures enough, taken at intervals sufficiently short, one could after a while, exhibit within the space of ten minutes or half an hour, every change that takes place as a baby becomes an old man ready to die.

TRUSTS AND THEIR RESULTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading THE TIMES of to-day I see that Mr. P. E. Dowe, President of the National League of Commercial Travelers, is credited with stating at their annual convention at Albany yesterday that there had been 35,000 commercial travelers thrown out of employment by the organization of trusts and some 25,000 more had suffered a reduction of salary. He appeals to the order to organize a crusade against trusts. Now, if his statement as to numbers is accurate, and there is very good reason to think that it is not far out of the way, this presents one of the strongest reasons for organizing trusts that could be adduced, for it indicates that the production and distribution of commodities has been unnecessarily clogged to an extent that is simply appalling when you consider the aggregate; for it is safe to say that the saving thus indicated will reach close to $100,000,000 per annum, which at the present earning rate of capital, as indicated by interest on Government bonds, will reach a return on three billions of investment, which is far in excess of all the capital of trusts so far organized.

The incubus of the commercial traveler has been a menace to the proper conduct of commercial transactions for years, and it must come to an end if business is to prosper. The only trust that has been organized and maintained for any length of time is the Standard Oil Company, which, in spite of adverse legislation in most of the States of the Union, with even a thrust by the National Government, has continued to do business and has made its organizers the richest syndicate in the world; but they reduced the cost of their product to the consumer more that 50 per cent.

The secret of their success was cheap production and minimum of cost in distribution, and it is in the latter field that the great leakage exists, and this is what has forced all the great industries to seek consolidation, which must go on still further until the principles of cheap distribution shall have been accomplished. When all the railways in the country were short, isolated lines, all interchange was delayed and burdened by such excessive charges that the business was limited to the most urgent demands, but with the era of consolidation cheap rates followed and a widening range of exchange was the consequence. With still further consolidation we will see the extension of exchange increasing many fold.

It seems to me that it is about time for the great mass of the people to be emancipated from the favoritism that has been extended to the few. Organized labor has seemed to think that the balance of the population was bound to pay tribute to it, forgetting that any excess of compensation that was paid it did not come out of the employers but the consumers of the products of its labor, while, to give the employers due credit for fair dealing, they have fought for just returns to themselves and employes, and at the same time striven to give the consumers their wares at reasonable prices. If the arguments used by the President of the National League of Commercial Travelers and the labor organizations are all that can be offered by those opposed to trusts, let us have as many of them as possible, for they seem a godsend instead of a curse.

Let us consumers have a day, for we have waited a long time to get it.

H. A. LEWIS.

329 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, July 1, 1899.

ASKS MEN TO REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is my first letter to a newspaper, but I cannot refrain from backing up "Mrs. J. M. G." in her reply to Mr. Smyth's letter. I spent a year with my wife in France, traveling on a tandem, and returned a firm believer in divided skirts, or even bloomers, for women's wear on a wheel. We are looking forward to the time when Mrs. Grundy will permit their use in this section of our country. I greatly admire the courage of women who quietly and modestly ride the diamond frame. Of course, there are those who parade their immodesty in this way; but some of the best and most fashionably dressed women on Broadway and Fifth Avenue act just as immodestly and are as much to be censured. But the indecency in the matter of diamond frames for women is principally in the evil thoughts of the men who make the remarks referred to by Mr. Smyth, and they make just such remarks about the women whom they pass on the sidewalk walking quietly and modestly about their own affairs. If Mr. Smyth objects to a woman being "a butt for indecent suggestion by the opposite sex," let him strike at the root of the matter and get the minds of the "opposite sex" cleansed from filth and nastiness.

In a recent letter in THE TIMES some lover of the weed requested that the women keep out of the last four seats on the surface cars, leaving them for smokers. Then let the companies reserve the front four seats for women. No woman who reads the sign permitting smoking on the last four seats will willingly occupy that part of the car. But the crowded condition of the cars often compels them to take what seats they can find. The conversations carried on in this part of the car would keep the women out of it, anyway, could they get on anywhere else. Riding on the fifth seat from the rear, the other day, my wife was compelled to listen to some of the most profane remarks I have ever heard, which were merely part of an ordinary conversation. For fear of creating a scene, she would not let me appeal to the conductor; but had there been a policeman on the car, I should have referred the matter to him at once.

Far worse than the conversations and the smoke is the habit of spitting the men have. If not on the end of the seat, they spit on the floor, in spite of the signs forbidding it, and if on the end of the seat they spit outward in such a manner that the faces of those behind them are spattered with a filthy spray. I have many times had spitting stopped on the elevated, and have frequently had to request the guards, who are supposed to stop such nuisances, to do their spitting outside, instead of directly in front of the door, just inside the car.

What a lot of dirty habits we men have, anyway. I have done my share in the past, but I am reforming. I have even reached the stage of not spitting on the sidewalks. If men, by their indecent remarks and still more indecent glances, compel women to wear skirts that are too long for comfortable walking, let them at least stop spitting. Let us be clean. I smoke—where it will not annoy others. I swear—when the exigencies of the case demand it, but not where it will offend those who object. I expectorate—but not where it will prove nasty for others. And I have not by any means reached perfection. I have merely considered others a little. There are many others with me, but there are many who are not. Wanted—More men to be decent.

G. G.

New York, July 1, 1899.

Conduct of Men in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. B.," in writing on etiquette in street cars in Saturday's issue of your esteemed publication, induces me to say that many would-be ladies and gentlemen apparently occupy reserved seats, for they will not move up to make room for either man or woman. You may on almost any car see a beast of the human race, a so-called "man," taking up all the room possible. In furtherance of etiquette why do not passengers on boarding open cars at once take the furthest seats? Furthermore, why cannot men who have a mother, wife, sister, aunt, or cousin keep their feet off the seats? Women certainly do not want to carry off on their dresses the dirt left by men's boots.

PASSENGER.

New York, July 2, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Civis," in the issue of THE TIMES of June 30, takes me to task for having said in THE TIMES of June 26 concerning our fighting the Filipinos: "But we are in for it now and must make the best of it."

What would he have us do? One of two courses is left open to us—either "throw up the sponge," by evacuating the acquired territory, or have another civil war. The President adopted a policy, which no doubt was guided by his Administration, possibly with a view that it would assist his renomination and election. It is safe to say that there are but few Americans who would advocate any settlement with the Filipinos until they lay down their arms. As a nation we cannot afford to act otherwise.

Is "Civis" aware that during the war with Spain our Admiral destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured Manila, and by the terms of peace Spain ceded the Philippines to us, this Government agreeing to pay twenty millions of dollars in settlement? It was well understood that we proposed taking posession until such time as the Filipinos were in a position to organize a stable government and fix terms for the reimbursement of our outlay. It was hardly to be expected that we should turn over the ceded property to a disorganized mob. If our Administration had honestly done its duty, probably there would have been no fighting, but if (as has been the case) the matter has been bungled, the proper way for an American to feel is: "My country; right or wrong, my country." If it be necessary to send a large force of men to overawe the Filipinos, the sooner it is done the better for all concerned. They will have to foot the bill when a reckoning is made.

"Civis" is unfortunate in speaking of President Cleveland's course in dealing with the Hawaiian affair. I thought at the time, and think now, that he acted the part of a statesman and as the head of a great nation should. The country did not sustain his course, however, and his attempt to right the wrong done by President Harrison's Administration met with severe rebuke. "Civis" ought and probably does know that in a Government like ours the intention is that the majority shall rule and that if a change of policy is desired it can only be achieved by retiring the party in power at the next election. As "Civis" says, an honorable man will apologize when he finds he has committed error. It cannot be expected, however, that any Government we may have will do so to Aguinaldo and his cohorts. In conclusion, I desire to say, if such a result as "Civis" proposes should be the case—that is, that the present Administration be retired to private life, bequeathing a legacy to its successors of a Philippine war as it now exists, its duty would be to say to the Filipinos: "Lay down your arms, and the American people will deal with you as justice dictates." The South was compelled to do so. Why should the people of newly acquired territory expect more favorable terms?

AMERICAN.

New York, July 1, 1899.

A JUDGE'S FABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An eminent jurist of the Supreme Court during a session recently was unoccupied for a few moments, when a member of the bar asked him what he thought of the Philippine question. In reply the Judge took a piece of paper and penciled the following:

A big Man going Along the Street found a Poor weak Little man, with a Big dog. The big Man bought the big Dog for 20c. As the big Man attempted to lead the Big dog, the Big dog Tried to break away. The big Man commenced to kick the Big dog. A Bystander said, "The dog is Covered with Scars from Former ill Treatment! What are you going to do with him?"

The big Man replied, "As soon as my Family hold a Meeting, will decide What shall be Done with it."

The Bystander said "the Last he saw Of them the big Man was still Holding on to the String with Both hands and still Kicking the dog."

With apologies to the honorable Judge for an interpolation, the fable tells its own moral. Instead of issuing a proclamation calling for more "help" would it not be more to the honor of the country, save more lives and much treasure, to issue a proclamation calling on Congress to assemble in special session to dispose of this question? No matter how many commissions or troops are sent there. To be enduring it must be settled by Congress, consistent with the maintenance of international obligations, upon the foundations of justice and truth.

I stood in Independence Hall and read the words "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof" engraven round the top of that precious bell. If its message still lives—thanks be to Almighty God it does—let its glad message ring out to the Filipinos. Bring the same joy, the same hope, the same aspiration to them, for which Dr. Rizal laid down his life. That our civilization under its inspiring influences brings to us, in the pursuit of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which we commemorate on each recurring glorious Fourth of July, and stop the shedding of any more blood by calling Congress together.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Merchantville, N. J., July 3, 1899.

STUDY OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of Lawyer Moss's address to the Men's Association in yesterday's paper contains the following paragraph:

We don't love our city enough to fight for it. We don't love it enough to study its history. Stir up your civic patriotism, so that you will not be content to sit down quietly and let New York be put to shame before the whole world. Show that New York has manhood to match the evil here.

This is not quite correct. The city's history is not studied because our educators, for some unknown reason, do not regard it as of any consequence. The history of foreign lands is well conned, but not that of our own city.

The writer had occasion a few days ago to ask a young woman who had just been graduated as an honor student of the Normal College how much she had been taught of the city's history. "Nothing," was the concise reply.

An investigation as to the time devoted to this important subject in the boys' schools will reveal practically the same surprising inattention. The modern method of studying history is to begin with one's own birthspot, and by gradually traversing widening circles finally reach foreign lands. Evidently New York has not yet awakened to the importance of this sensible plan. In the meantime civic pride is dead, the citizens are city-ignorant, and the educators go on neglecting their first duty.

CIVIS.

New York, July 3, 1899.

THE FIRST TROLLEY LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. S. H. Short declares that the first commercially operated electric railroad in the United States was built in Denver, Col., in 1885, and that it was an underground trolley system. He says that he knows this because he built the line.

The above item in your issue of July 3 seems to imply non-acquaintance with a fact well known in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, that in the year 1884 an electric railroad of the underground trolley type was constructed and put in operation in that city by Walter H. Knight.

The writer—who speaks of his own knowledge, for he rode in them—can testify that a number of electric cars on that plan plied regularly at speeds up to the maximum rate permitted by the city authorities, crowded with passengers on a five-cent fare.

He believes this to have been the very first instance of an electric sub-surface trolley line, and also the first instance in which an electric trolley car of any type was commercially operated in any street or public thoroughfare.

OHIO.

New York, July 3, 1899.

M. Berthot Predicts Another Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you remember that the storm which I had announced as being due in New York on Dec. 2 arrived there on Dec. 3, only a few hours later. Since then I foresaw other storms that arrived in America, but being very much engaged, and not having made my observations until a few days in advance, it was not possible for me to inform you, as it takes eight days for my letter to cross the Atlantic, notably the storms of June 13 last that took place in America.

My theory enables me to figure out the occurrence of these storms months and years in advance, and therein lies its importance. I have just discovered that a storm will take place about California and the Pacific Coast of North America. This storm will take place about July 2 or 3. If, as is very probable, my predictions will be realized, I shall be very happy if you will inform me by note. Please accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

ALBERT BERTHOT, Meteorologist.

Aubigny, France, June 22, 1899.

Removed from the Board of Education

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of Mayor Van Wyck in dropping from the Board of Education for Brooklyn Prof. Franklin W. Hooper is a public calamity. A distinguished scholar of National reputation, peculiarly fitted for the duties of the position, is removed to make way for political protégés whose sole conception of educational methods is the "loaves and fishes" they can gather unto themselves.

It seems to be the policy to reduce the personnel of the Board of Education to the level of our present Board of Aldermen. 'Tis sad enough to witness the demoralization of our police and firemen, but when the very fountain of our educational institutions is poisoned by the virus of Tammany, is it not time to cry halt?

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Brooklyn, July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Loyal to the Name.

"Well, Pat, do you think the Columbia is going to beat the Shamrock?"

"Oi dinnaw; but aw he does whin Oi'm around, Oi'll break his head."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Where He Landed.

Griggs—What became of that son-in-law of yours who failed in business about a year ago? Has he got on his feet again?

Briggs—No; he is still on my hands.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Irresistible.

Freddie—Didn't one of our ancestors fight in the War of the Revolution?

Cobwigger—Sure he did, my boy.

Freddie—Then don't you think you should buy me more than a quarter's worth of firecrackers to celebrate the day?—Judge.

Knew What Poverty Meant.

"You have never known the pangs of poverty!" he exclaimed, bitterly.

The heiress's eyes softened, though liquid to begin with.

"Indeed, I have," said she, warmly. "I went to a bargain sale where no one knew me and found I had left my purse at home."—Indianapolis Journal.

Outlanders.

She (at the depot)—It must be awfully hard for these poor foreigners who come to this country to find themselves strangers in a strange land.

He—Oh, they don't mind it! You see, they are used to it, having been born and raised in foreign lands.

She—True; I never thought of that.—Chicago News.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

From The Rochester Post Express.

Grandfather is feeble and walks with a cane,
And last Fourth of July he sat groaning with pain;
And you never would think he had fought in the war,
When he asked what we wanted those firecrackers for;
But mother remembers when grandpa returned
From the war with a medal his gallantry earned,
And it hangs with his musket and sword on the wall,
With the star-spangled banner draped over them all;
And the neighbors call grandpa "the Major," since he
Fought so bravely to make this "the land of the free."

But grandfather fretted that Fourth of July,
And declared with a groan that he didn't see why
This particular day two such sensible boys
Should want to be making a deafening noise;
And as for his part, he expected to choke
With the horrible smell of the powder and smoke.
And if we persisted 'twould cause no surprise
If we shot off our fingers or put out our eyes;
And he ended by saying he didn't see why
Boys should make such a fuss about Fourth of July.

But mother she smiled as she patted his head;
"You and I will escape all the tumult," she said;
"We'll go to the orchard and sit 'neath the trees
And list to the music of birds and of bees;
You shall tell me a story of days long gone by,
And we will forget it is Fourth of July."

But grandfather watched us prepare for the fun,
With our crackers and matches and little toy gun;
And he laughed as he saw us start off with our train,
And bade us take care of the wounded and slain;
Then, when Tom fired a cracker and I gave a shout,
With the first smell of powder came grandfather out;
And the way that he marched up and down made it plain
That "the Major" was fighting his battles again.

"Hurrah! lads," he cried as he joined in the sport,
"Reinforcements have come, don't surrender the fort—"
Touched a match to our crackers and fired the whole lot,
Then asked us, "Is this all the powder you've got?
Right about! Forward! March! Get more, double quick!"
Was the Major's command as he flourished his stick;
"And I'll show you," he said with a flash of the eye,
"How to properly celebrate Fourth of July!"

LUZON MUST BE PACIFIED

Postmaster General Smith Defends the Administration's Policy.

SENATE BLAMED FOR THE WAR

No Interruption of the Success of This Government While It Was Unhampered.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—Santiago Day was celebrated to-day at the Greater America Exposition. The guests of honor were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. The former made a speech in which he discussed the policy of the Administration with respect to the Philippines. He said in part:

"Intense activity at home, universal employment of labor, great and increasing prosperity go on undisturbed, although we are engaged in a serious conflict 8,000 miles away. The contest in the Philippines has not affected our unparalleled industrial revival or our matchless prosperity. In truth, the tremendous events of the past year have aided in awakening our domestic activities, for they have lifted the curtain and revealed new outlets for trade and commerce, and even this trouble in the Philippines would not have come if the action of the Government had been left unhampered and unembarrassed.

"Its success where it had free hands was unlimited and undenied. Its victory in the war with Spain stands unequaled. You will search the annals of history in vain for a parallel to its swiftness in execution, and its completeness of triumph. It was as skillful in making peace as in waging war. The treaty of Paris was also negotiated with extraordinary ability, promptness, and judgment. Up to that point there was no flaw in the sweep of success. Had the treaty been promptly and unanimously ratified, as it ought to have been, there would have been no conflict.

"The treaty was sent to the Senate early in December. Then, and for nearly two months after that time, peace and order prevailed. There was no outbreak till February. The sovereignty of the United States, established and recognized by the treaty, was accepted. But the manifestation of opposition in the Senate incited and emboldened opposition in the Philippines, and the contest of nearly two months at Washington created a new and unnecessary contest around Manila.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY CLEAR.

"When that contest came the Government had but one course and one duty. It was under obligation to suppress the insurrection of the Tagals in Luzon just as much as it would be to suppress the revolt of an Indian tribe in Idaho or Wyoming. We owe it to the world, which recognizes our supremacy and expects us to secure peace and maintain law and order. We owe it to our sovereignty, and we owe it to the interests and well-being of the Filipinos themselves.

"We have no war with the Filipinos. It is the testimony of our commission and of all other authorities that fully 90 per cent. of the Filipinos accept and welcome the American flag, which carries liberty and the promise of enlightenment and progress to them. Our conflict is only with the single tribe of Tagals, which, because of encouragement from some of our own people and because of a misunderstanding of the real American purpose, has broken out in insurrection. That conflict has unhappily continued beyond the hope and perhaps beyond the expectation of the country. It is no fault of the Government. It is no fault of the soldiers. Every battle has been a victory. The American arms have never once been defeated or repulsed.

"No soldiers ever fought more dauntlessly under greater hardships than the heroes who have borne our flag through the jungles of Luzon, and the names of Otis and MacArthur and Lawton and Funston, with their gallant comrades, will ever be inscribed in the brightest records of American valor. There has been no lack of vigorous leadership and no lack of faithful and arduous service in the ranks. The only trouble has been that our numbers have not been great enough to overwhelm the insurgents and crush the revolt.

"Where is the fault, if fault there be? What is the public feeling of which we have been conscious within the past weeks? The American people have not changed their spirit or purpose. They manfully accepted the responsibilities and the duties which came with the war of last year, and they accept them now. They have no thought of shrinking from the obligations which have fallen upon them. Instead of abandoning this work they are the more determined to proceed with it, and their feeling is not one of hesitation and doubt, but rather one of impatience to accomplish immediate and conclusive results. Hence comes the suggestion that the President shall call out the full maximum of volunteers, with the hope of crushing the revolt in a short and decisive campaign. This is a natural impulse and it deserves to be treated in a frank and candid manner.

"I am not here to criticise. Each branch of the Government is responsible for its own action. But it is only fair and just to state facts, and to show precisely what the President had to meet. Not only did the opposition and delay in the ratification of the treaty encourage the insurrection, but he emasculated Army bill crippled the power of suppressing it. The President was compelled at the same time to face the revolt and face a practical reconstruction of the army.

PRESIDENT'S GRAVE PROBLEM.

"Under the statutes, when the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified, not only was every volunteer entitled to be discharged, but every regular above 27,500 was required to be mustered out. The President then was confronted in the midst of insurrection with the problem of relieving a large part of the force in the Philippines and of being compelled to substitute new levies. He stood face to face with the difficulty, in the presence of a force already too small, of withdrawing more than 10,000 trained and disciplined men from the fighting line while the campaign was at its height, and of filling their places with new forces.

"Had the volunteers exercised their right of immediate discharge our army would have been seriously crippled and disastrous results might have followed. But, to their undying honor be it said, they made answer which reflects immortal glory upon the American citizen and the American soldier. They said: 'We are entitled to discharge; we want to return to our homes and families; but, nevertheless, we will stay here and fight on, and we will not leave our posts until the Government is ready to put others in our places.'

"It was a magnificent exhibition of the devotion and patriotism of true Americans. Nebraska holds a high place on that illustrious roll of honor. Two days ago the Nebraska regiment, which has been at the front and shared the triumphs and glories of the campaign, sailed for home. In a few weeks these heroes will be here to receive your welcome, and to wear the well-earned laurels of their faithful and intrepid deeds. They were entitled to come in March, but, with that noble and chivalric spirit which has ever distinguished the American soldier, they declared that they would hold their post on the fighting line until the Government was ready to make their places good with equally true fighters, and now they come only when others are here and on the way to carry onward the flag of the country which they have so bravely upheld.

"The foresight and care of the President permitted this to be done without any detriment. He might have called for volunteers, as many now ask him to do; he might have accepted the great numbers who would have hastened to respond to that call; he might have sent these undisciplined and unacclimated levies to become the prey of sickness and disease; but he did a wiser and surer thing. Required by the Army bill practically to organize a new army, he directed, immediately on the passage of the bill and on the adjournment of Congress, that the work of recruiting should be carefully undertaken. The recruits enrolled have numbered more than a thousand a week. Ninety per cent. of all who have applied have been rejected because of falling short of the standard. Fully 70 per cent. of those accepted saw service in the Spanish war of last year.

These recruits, with re-enlistments, number all told about 40,000 men, so that now, when many loyal and earnest people, without having understood what has been going on, are asking that volunteers may be called out to crush the insurrection, they awake to find that the army has been quietly reconstructed, and that, instead of being obliged to raise and hurry forward raw troops, the Government is able to give Gen. Otis from 35,000 to 40,000 of the best trained and most effective soldiers in the world. With such a force of such quality at his command, when the rainy season is over and the fighting can be resumed the earnest desire of the country for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign will be fully realized."

Gen. Wheeler spoke briefly of the events at Santiago and indorsed the attitude of the Administration respecting the Philippines.

MILITARISM AND PLUTOCRACY.

Address of the National Social and Political Conference.

BUFFALO, July 3.—The National Social and Political Conference held a stormy session to-day, the matter under discussion being an address to the public, which was finally adopted.

The address refers to "the two great evils of militarism and plutocracy, which now menace the existence of the Republic." The former, it declares, is expressed in "our war of conquest in the Philippines; in our continued government of Cuba; in the private use of the United States Army for the complete and instant overthrow of civil government in Idaho and the establishment of military despotism; in the corporate and private use of military force to destroy and terrorize organized labor, and in the monstrous public corruptions that have grown out of our Spanish and Philippine wars."

An appeal is made to the public to join in the demand for the granting of the "liberties pledged to the Filipinos." Militarism is declared to be but the offspring and incident of the greater menace of plutocracy, which has established monopoly government. The address continues:

"Monopoly is centralizing the wealth of the Nation in the hands of enormous trusts, which are becoming irresponsible economic despotisms; which are using legislation, the judiciary, and all the functions of Government as the mere instruments of private profit; which are reducing the entire people to economic serfdom or enforced wage-slavery. Political liberty is a mockery without economic liberty. Even the further extension of the suffrage, so as to grant political citizenship to women, which extension we urge and advocate, will avail little or nothing without economic freedom to all.

"We therefore make urgent appeal to the people to co-operate with us in the institution of such movements and the support of such men as shall propose: Direct legislation and proportional representation; direct taxation; public ownership of public utilities or monopolies growing out of natural resources and the existence of society; the sole control by the people through their Government of their medium of exchange."

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

London Society of American Women Entertains Delegates.

LONDON, July 3.—The delegates to the International Council of Women were entertained by the London Society of American Women at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil to-day. Mrs. Hughes Griffin presided.

The company included 250 guests. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Choate, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sarah Grand, the novelist, and other prominent women were present.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCILIATORY.

Goldfields to Have Additional Representation in the Volksraad.

PRETORIA, July 3.—The Volksraad, by 14 to 13 votes, has decided to give an additional member for Pretoria, each district having only one member now. At the opening of the Raad President Krüger, while urging members to stand firm on the question of the independence of the South African Republic, submitted his scheme of additional representation for the gold fields. He suggested the appointment of a commission by the Raad to confer with the Executive on the question of redistribution, but said it was useless to think about a general scheme, because the people were opposed to it.

Herr Fisher, the Envoy of the Orange Free State, had a long interview to-day with President Krüger on the question of the franchises. It is expected that Herr Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, will join in the conference to-morrow.

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN PLANS.

Government's Terms for Taking the Niger Company's Territories.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, submitted the proposed terms on which the Government takes over the Niger Company's territories. The scheme includes the revocation of the charter, the payment of £865,000, and half the proceeds from royalties on minerals exported through British territories for ninety-nine years. When the Niger territories are taken over the whole of the British West African territory will be redivided into three divisions. They will all be administered from the Colonial Office, all inland customs will be abolished, and perfect freedom of trade will be permitted, except in the case of spirits.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution authorizing the issue of £865,000 from the Consolidated Fund. It was adopted by a vote of 223 to 101.

KOREAN RIOTERS EXECUTED.

Insurrection Growing and the Emperor Is Alarmed.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Late Oriental advices state that twenty ringleaders of the rioters who destroyed and burned the electric tramway cars at Seoul last month were executed in public at Korea's capital four weeks ago. They met their fate bravely. Their heads were cut off and exhibited in public places as a warning to all evildoers.

It was believed that this summary action would also have important influence upon the leaders of the Korean rebellion, which was assuming large proportions. At last accounts the insurgents were marching toward Seoul.

The Emperor and his Cabinet are thoroughly alarmed. A late message states that the Government at Seoul has issued instructions to the garrisons of Kung Ju and Chull Ju to proceed to Kofu to suppress the insurrection. A telegram from Chemuipo says the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul has sent a letter to the Korean Government advising it to abolish the laws for the punishment of accomplices in treason cases. This would allay the fears of those who, it is alleged, are being kept in the insurgent ranks by threats of exposing them to punishment by the Government.

Partition of China Predicted.

TACOMA, Washington, July 3.—Recent Japanese papers say that Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, in a recent address, declared his firm belief that the partition of China among the powers of Europe is only a question of time. He added that Japan must take steps for her own protection, making every effort to maintain a rate of progress equal to that of the countries by which she will be confronted.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Succession.

COBURG, July 3.—The Diet to-day adopted a bill whereby the Duke of Albany becomes heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In the event of the extinction of the Albany lineage Prince Arthur of Connaught succeeds, or on Prince Arthur of Connaught's extinction the heir of the Prince of Wales succeeds. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg is made the Duke of Albany's Regent.

British Pacific Cable Project.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had a conference to-day with the Canadian and Colonial Agents regarding the Pacific cable project.

B. T. Washington Lectures in London.

LONDON, July 3.—Booker T. Washington, the colored founder and Principal of the Normal Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., lectured to-day in Essex Hall, London, on "The Negro Problem in America." The chair was taken by Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who introduced the lecturer in a felicitous speech.

No Diplomatic Post for Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 3.—The officials of the Foreign Office emphatically denied to-day that Emperor William had offered Prince Herbert Bismarck the post of Ambassador at Washington or any other diplomatic post.

GRAVE CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

Universal Suffrage Demanded by the Socialists, with Revolution the Alternative.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The excitement among politicians continues, though further outbreaks are improbable until the Government's proposals are submitted to the Chamber on Tuesday, when, if satisfactory, a permanent compromise may be effected. Otherwise the Socialists threaten extremes, even revolution. The bill satisfies only the Clericals, and there is a strong feeling, in which the Socialists join, that new elections ought to be held before any change is effected in the way of redistribution of votes or seats.

If the Government on Tuesday does not withdraw the Electoral bill or introduce a bill providing for universal suffrage, the working classes promise to precipitate matters by a general strike throughout the country. If the Government opposes universal suffrage it is threatened with a revolution which may sweep away the monarchy. On the other hand, universal suffrage is liable to result in the return of such a large Socialist and Republican majority in the Chamber that the monarchy will be equally threatened.

At a meeting of the factions of the Left in the Chamber to-day a resolution in favor of the withdrawal of the Electoral bill and urging a dissolution instead of a referendum was adopted.

A number of small meetings were held to-night. These were addressed by earnest speakers, who urged the people to remain on their guard lest the new proposals of the Government should prove insincere. The meetings broke up without disorder.

It is understood that the members of the Civic Guard of Liege, who, on dispersal yesterday morning after the usual parade, proceeded to the Socialist Club, carrying arms reversed, as a sign of capitulation, and who subsequently attended a meeting in the clubhouse, where some of their members condemned the Electoral bill, will be prosecuted by the Government. They declare that in this conduct and in pledging themselves to continue the agitation against the measure they were simply exercising their rights as citizens.

LIEGE, July 3.—An orderly procession of 15,000 Socialists and Liberals demonstrated here this evening in support of a petition to the Governor of the Province of Liege, M. Pety de Thozee, urging King Leopold to compel the Cabinet to withdraw the Electoral bill.

NEUTRALITY OF DENMARK.

The United States Sounded as to a Possible War in the Baltic.

LONDON, July 4.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Copenhagen:

"The United States Government has been secretly sounded regarding its disposition to support Denmark's efforts to secure a guarantee of her international netrality, with special reference to any naval war in the Baltic."

PERMANENT ARBITRATION PLAN

Peace Conference Committee Amends Sir Julian Pauncefote's Scheme.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference passed the second reading of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent Court of Arbitration to-day, and then took up the Russian scheme, which is now entitled "The Law of Arbitration and Disputes Thereunder."

Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme was amended so as to permit the powers wishing to take advantage of it to propose four names for Judges, and also to permit the foreign powers at The Hague to replace the permanent Council of Administration suggested in the proposal of the head of the British delegation. At the suggestion of M. Leon Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, the Drafting Committee decided that, in the event of a dispute, it should be the duty of neutral powers to call the attention of the disputant nations to the existence of the permanent Court of Arbitration.

For a South American Alliance.

LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says:

"President Roca of the Argentine Republic will visit Uruguay and Brazil about the middle of the month to invite the Presidents of those countries to meet the President of Chile here next Autumn, with a view of discussing the reduction of South American armaments. The Argentine Government will also propose an alliance of the four republics."

BRITISH WEST INDIES' FUTURE.

John Dillon Says the Islands Will Belong to the United States.

LONDON, July 3.—During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the Military Works bill, Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, objected to the proposed expenditure on the defenses at Halifax and Bermuda, adding that he firmly believed all the West Indian Islands would soon belong to the United States as the inevitable result of the recent war.

The inhabitants of the British West Indies, Mr. Dillon said, would find they must of necessity join the United States, since nature intended those islands to form part of the United States. "The people of the islands will ultimately say so," declared the Irish statesman, "and Englishmen would not be so foolish as to resist. If they did, they would have to advance more loans to the islands, and they would soon tire of that. Do believers in an Anglo-American alliance imagine that they are promoting good feeling by erecting these fortifications?"

West Indian Fruit Trade Subsidized.

LONDON, July 3.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has sent a letter to the West India Committee saying a cantract had just been signed by which the Government subsidizes the Jamaica Fruit and Produce Association with £10,000 annually for five years, the association undertaking to establish a direct fortnightly fruit and passenger line of steamers, to make fifteen knots, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, commencing in May, 1900. The association also contracts to improve the wharfage at Kingston and elsewhere, to build hotels, and to push the fruit industry. The Imperial Government pays half of the subsidy. It is hoped the contract will be improved and that a subsidized service between Canada and the West Indies will shortly be arranged for.

Jamaica Delegates in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 3.—The Jamaica delegates, after finishing their business in Washington, arrived here to-day. They will have an interview with the Government to-morrow, although they are not hopeful of forming any trade relations with the Dominion, as they look to the United States as being their best customer.

Spanish-American Treaty Ratified.

MADRID, July 3.—The Spanish Senate resumed to-day the discussion of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission at Paris, declared that Spain would enjoy the same commercial rights in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as would be enjoyed by the United States. He pointed out that the treaty was based upon the principle that Spain had relinquished sovereignty over Cuba in order that the island should become independent and not be annexed to the United States. The Senate ratified the treaty and then adjourned.

Canada to Exclude Chinese.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 3.—It is understood that the Dominion Government intends raising the poll tax on Chinese from $50 to $250. This will prohibit the immigration of Chinese.

Lieut. P. M. Burrill to be Married.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 3.—Lieut. Percy M. Burrill of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Miss Mary Warfield of this county are to be married this Fall. The fact of their engagement became known this afternoon. Lieut. Burrill met his prospective bride here last Fall when his regiment, the Twelfth New York, was encamped here. He was among a party of horse lovers who went to Dixiana Farm to see the thoroughbreds belonging to its owner, Major Thomas J. Carson, and while there he met Major Carson's niece, Miss Warfield. Miss Warfield is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky and comes of a distinguished Mississippi family.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society celebrates the glorious Fourth with more than its usual enthusiasm this year. It has, with the exception of Dewey and his officers, all the heroes of the late war to be lions on the Nation's birthday. Two of the observances planned will therefore be of much interest. One is, of course, the celebration at Oyster Bay at which Gov. Roosevelt is expected to be present and speak. Oyster Bay nas been preparing for this for some time, and in the evening there will be a ball at the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians. At the West Roosevelts' and the Frederic Benedicts' there will be house parties and fireworks, and Long Islanders from the north and south shores will turn out for the speaking.

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The other will be more exclusive and formal, as it will admit of only the members of a certain set. It will be the luncheon to be given this afternoon by ex-Commodore Gerry on board the Electra at Newport to Admiral Sampson and his officers. This affair cannot be very large as to the number of guests, but it will be a memorable occasion. The yachts in the harbor at Newport will not only be decked with extra flags and bunting, but will salute the Admiral on his going and returning from the Electra. The Casino, the opening of which had been deferred until last evening, will have special concerts, and July 4 has always been the date of the first banquet of the famous Clambake.

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The fête champêtre and barbecue—or open-air banquet, as there will be no slaughtered ox—to be given by Mr. H. McK. Twombly at his beautiful home, Florheim, near Madison, N. J., will be another event of the day. Mr. Twombly has invited his New Jersey friends, and among the 600 or more guests will be included Morristown, Morris Plains, and neighboring society. There will be also any number of house parties at Morristown itself, as there is to be golfing at the club.

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At Southampton there will be a dance at the Meadow Club and illuminations. The first of the Friday dances, by the way, was a great success. The dance was preceded by dinners at small tables, which were lavishly decorated with Japanese irises, with borders of ferns. Lander's orchestra played during the dinner. Mrs. Charles Steele had twenty-six guests at her table, other parties being smaller and many coming afterward to the dance. There was a cotillion, led by Mr. Henry G. Trevor and Mrs. Harry G. McVickar. Among those who danced were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Benedict, who came over from Oyster Bay; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. James W. Alexander, Miss Barclay, Miss Robinson, Miss Janet Henderson, and Mr. Samuel L. Parrish.

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There have been several arrivals of note recently at Southampton, among others Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Senator-elect William A. Clarke, Miss Clarke, and Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, who have taken the Stevens cottage.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a large house party at their country place on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have another at Ellerslie, and the Fourth will be appropriately celebrated with a splendid display of fireworks. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have a house party at Irvington, and Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood have people over the Fourth on the Jersey coast. The Seabright Golf Club will have a match and celebration, and the hotels will all have extra dances.

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Bar Harbor's celebration has been much impeded by the burning of the Kebo Valley Club house, where to-night there was to have been the first dinner of the season and a dance. Narragansett will have a dance at the Casino and plenty of fireworks, and Larchmont's fête in honor of the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be one of the events of importance along the shore of the Sound.

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There will also be a celebration at sea on board the Campania. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is booked as having sailed from Liverpool on that ship on Saturday. Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, who has made a fortune in copper, is on board with Lord Donnoughmore. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Willing and Miss Willing are also among the passengers. Mrs. Orme Wilson will remain abroad.

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Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig, who was Mrs. Coleman Drayton, will give a very large entertainment in London next week. It will be her début in London society, and Mrs. Ronalds is standing as her sponsor. The entertainment will be a dinner, followed by a concert—a very popular form in England. Miss Van Wart, who was to have given a large ball last evening in London, has postponed it until later in July.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm, and celebrate their Fourth on the Atlantic Ocean. The yacht Conqueror has gone ahead, and is now at Marseilles waiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz Petrasch, and Judge and Mrs. D. S. Scott are among the passengers sailing on the Britannic to-morrow. On the St. Louis, which also sails to-morrow, are Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. MacVeagh, Sir Richard Udley. Mr. and Mrs. C. De R. Moore, Miss Amy Baker, Mr. Leslie Baker, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, the Misses Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val, Miss Garrett, F. A. Whitehouse, F. F. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McClenahan. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day are booked Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Field, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, who will remain abroad until after the Paris Exposition; Henry B. Livingston, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., the Princess Lynar, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Vance Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, T. D. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Hone, Miss M. L. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oothout, and Mrs. Martin B. Brown.

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To-morrow will see quite a change in the locale of society. While to-day there are house parties all over the country, and New York, as far as society is concerned, is more deserted than on any day in the entire year, to-morrow will find an army almost coming back to town. Several of the house parties, however, will last until next Monday. There will be a decided movement to-morrow of the fleet of yachts which are in the Sound, at Newport, and off New London and other resorts. The lower waters of New York Bay will be crowded with craft to witness the contest between the Columbia and the Defender, and many will stop over in town and dine at the restaurants and hotels. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin have a large house party over the Fourth at their place in New Rochelle, in the harbor in front of which the Columbia will be at anchor.

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The establishing of the new golf club at Garden City will mark an era in the newly adopted National game. It will be one of the most exclusive clubs in the country. The Meadow Brook and Hempstead sets are among the founders, and every day this Summer there has been a large crowd at the links. The new clubhouse will be entirely completed by Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who are at Meadow Brook, are giving a house party over the Fourth.

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A correspondent in London sends the following:

"The first of July means the last three weeks of the London season, and of these three one is entirely devoted to Newmarket, while the last week of the month is Goodwood week, which means the end of all things social unless one can count Cowes, which is an amusement for the select few. So far the season has been exceptionally dull; but it is the last week of the season, which is always the most brilliant, and it is expected that the Duchess of Portland, Lady Rochester, Layd Londonderry, Lady Lansdowne, and others of the big hostesses, may do some entertaining.

"The real close of the London season was Mrs. Paget's big bazaar, which beat the record of all charitable entertainments. Never before have English great ladies done more than lend their names to a bazaar, and perhaps grace it for an hour. On this occasion they all worked really hard, and the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Abercorn, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Cadogan, Lady Londonderry, Lady Lansdowne, Princess Demidoff, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, Princess Ourasoff, Countess Deym, the Austrian Ambassadress, Mme. de Staal, the Russian Ambassadress, and Mrs. Choate, the American Ambassadress, sacrificed two whole days as well as one night to help in what was not only a good cause, but the fashionable event of the season.

"Mrs. Choate allowed herself to be interviewed, and for the first time in her life gave her photograph to be reproduced in the Guide Book, which was given by a firm of West End advertising agents to the bazaar, and many of the society beauties, for instance, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, Georgina Lady Dudley, Lady Hartopp, and Lady Carnarvon had their photographs taken especially to be reproduced. Mrs. Mackay gave over £900 in beautiful things, which she ordered to be made especially in Paris, and had made for herself the most charming little American flag in sapphires, diamonds, and rubies, which she wore as a badge on each day of the bazaar. Mrs. Bradley Martin, while she was in America, collected any amount of beautiful silver for the same purpose, and Mrs. A. J. Drexel was also very generous, while those who also helped at the American stall included Miss Choate and Mrs. Padelford. Lady Essex's sister and Mrs. Padelford looked perfectly charming in white, with the gay-colored Stars and Stripes arranged as a most becoming sash. Mrs. Brown Potter, who worked indefatigably at the Kronthal American bar, ordered from Paris the most exquisite dresses, one of soft muslin delicately painted, with pink roses, and one of pale green crepe de chine, with audacious touches of bright red. Pretty Lady Hesketh, who is one of the American beauties, looked neat and smart as a society waitress; Mrs. Newhouse, whose husband has made such enormous sums in the Utah, Boston, and Avino copper mines, was beautifully dressed each day in white lace, with a pretty feather toque, and Mr. Frank Mackey of Chicago, when he bought a drink from her, gave her £5 as a "tip." Miss Ward (whose brother, Mr. Reginald Ward, is known in London as the Copper King) was also helping at the bar, as well as the Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Edmonstone, and last, but not least, Miss Amalia Kussner, who has just returned from Russia, and was most beautifully dressed in a dress of pale pink muslin, with a soft toque of pink tulle, and round her neck a necklace of big uncut rubies and diamonds, which she brought back with her from Russia, as well as a ruby and diamond bracelet and magnificent pearl and diamond pin, which were the gifts of the Czar and Czarina."

"Mrs. Paget only came to London at the tail end of the season, but she brought back with her enough lovely frocks, mantles, and hats to furnish a small shop. The hats which were laid out for her to choose from when she went to Ascot entirely covered one large double bed and a big sofa.

"The Duchess of Marlborough has been dressing so beautifully this year, generally in soft white muslin, with little touches of black and very small black toques; and in the evening she has generally worn all white or all black, with sometimes a spray of mauve orchids. She very seldom wears her grand tiara, but is never seen without some of her beautiful pearls, although I have only seen her twice this season wearing the whole set of magnificent ropes. It was unfortunate for her that she had already purchased for the season a number of beautiful new dresses just before the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough died, as they will be of course quite useless by the time she is out of mourning.

"The four young American girls who are most talked about in London society are, first of all, Miss Goelet, who as the greatest heiress now in England, naturally attracts a great deal of attention and has several devoted admirers. Miss Astor, who goes out so little, is generally under the care of Lady Selkirk, who also takes out the little dark Princess Dhuleep Singh; Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who was to have been presented this year, but was not successful in the Drawing Room ballot, while she was equally unfortunate in the fact that the ball which was to have been given for her début had to be postponed, as it fell on the same night as another big ball; but perhaps the most popular of all four is Miss White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White of the American Legation.

"There is a rumor that Miss Goelet is to marry Lord Crichton, but the rumor is doubted."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Mrs. L. L. Lorillard entertained at dinner this evening at Arleigh.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a luncheon.

Lispenard Stewart gave a dinner at White Lodge this evening.

Casino registrations include R. Spencer Douglass, Isaac H. Clothier, and R. R. Remington.

Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

H. F. Eldridge has arrived from New York for the Summer.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of A. Andrews.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany has returned to New York.

Sidney Webster entertained at dinner at Pen Craig this evening.

Commodore Watts of the Columbia Yacht Club entertained at dinner this evening on his yacht. In the Fall the Commodore and his family will go to Europe on his yacht.

Ralph N. Ellis has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Baldwin entertained at luncheon today at her villa, Snug Harbor.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained at dinner this evening.

R. R. Remington of New York has taken apartments at the Club Cottage.

Pay Inspector I. C. Hobbs of the cruiser Brooklyn will spend the Fourth with his family here.

Mrs. William Jay has returned to New York.

Baron and Baroness Emile d'Erlanger have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are expected for the season on Thursday.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will arrive for the season next Thursday.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York is here for the Fourth of July.

Many dinner parties have been arranged for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained at dinner this evening.

The steam yacht American, flagship of the American Yacht Club, having on board Commodore and Mrs. Watt and a party of guests, including Miss McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, and Miss Harriet Sterling, has arrived from New London and will sail again to-morrow.

Francis B. Riggs has arrived from New York.

Mrs. George Collins has gone to Canada.

Miss Amy Townsend and Isaac Townsend are registered at Hill Top Cottage.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at luncheon on the Electra this afternoon.

Dr. William T. Bull has arrived from New York.

The wedding of Col. Charles Wharton of Philadelphia, who is staying in Jamestown, to Miss Mary Small of Jamestown, will take place in the Fall.

Col. Francis Jones, United States Army, in charge of the army transport service at New York, came down from Warwick Neck this evening on the torpedo boat Dupont with Congressman Bull and Gardiner B. Sims of Providence. Col. Jones will be Mr. Sims's guest for the next few days.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Cutter will be presented to the corporation of Channing Memorial Church on the evening of July 10.

Miss Grant's Marriage Not Opposed.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Mrs. Potter Palmer was interviewed this evening at Beaulieu in relation to the story in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Frederick D. Grant is opposed to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. Mrs. Palmer said that there was no truth whatever in the report.

Mrs. McKinley Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There is continued improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition, and to-day she sat up for a portion of the time.

OPERA AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile" to a Big Crowd.

Frank Daniels and his company gave the opening performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" at Manhattan Beach last evening, and, judging by the crowd that filled the theatre, the drawing power of the play was not exhausted by its long run on Broadway. All the old attractions of the opera have been preserved, while the topical songs have been brought up to date and other novelties introduced.

Mr. Daniels's grotesque antics and quaint remarks continue, of course, to be the sustaining feature of the play, and he was as successful as ever last evening in keeping the audience in constant good humor. His wizard song in the first act and "My Angeline" in the second seemed to have lost none of their popularity. The duet, "What Is Love?" sung by Mr. Daniels and Helen Redmond, who played Cleopatra, also received several encores. The setting of the play was all that could be desired, while the spacious stage at Manhattan Beach added not a little to the effectiveness of many scenes.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Manager James Lederer is offering on the Casino roof this week Truly Shattuck, the Phasey Octet, Annabelle Moore, Gertie Reynolds, Irene and her dog Zaza, Alma Doerge, Hooper and Davis, Jordan and Welch, and Stedman's dog circus.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Manager Hammerstein has this week secured Murphy, the bicyclist, who rides on a "Home racer." Gautier and his Arabian horse, Belle Davis and her pickaninnies, the Baki-Kataba jugglers, the Nelson sisters, and Rado brothers are others on the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Melville and her company continue to be the feature of the bill at Keith's. Louise Gunning is singing Scotch ballads, and Harry Woodruff and Mabel Dixey appear in "Two Artists and a Model." One of the unique numbers is Claude Thardo, a one-legged singer and dancer.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—A large audience greeted the opening night of this week's show at Koster & Bial's roof garden. Josephine Sabel sang two new catchy songs, a bevy of French eccentric dancers, Joe Getz Jumper, Hanson and Nelson, Farnum and Seamon, comedy acrobats, and Maude Nugent are among the entertainers.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.—The American has added to its list of attractions since its opening Saturday night, and Viola Sheldron and Caron and Herbert are on this week's bill. Fox and Foxie, Williams and Adams, and Jess Dandy are others on the bill, while the musical numbers are furnished by the Clerise sisters and the Ladies' Symphony Quartet.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Cissie Loftus and Bessie Bonehill were the features of the entertainment in the Aerial Magnolia Grove on the New York roof last night. The Beaumont sisters and Josephine Sabel are also among this week's entertainers, while Mlle. Erna's dogs and Walton's monkeys make a diversified programme. In the theatre "The Man in the Moon" continues.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Bladen.

Charles H. Bladen, the third President of the Press Club, 1875-6, died on Sunday morning last at his residence, 314 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, of cancer and tuberculosis. He was born in Washington, D. C., March 18, 1841. He went to the front in the Ninth Regiment of this city and served the full term. He was present at Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. After the war Mr. Bladen secured employment at the old St. Nicholas Hotel. His first work as a journalist for pay was for The New York Era, then in Spruce Street, of which Harry Page was proprietor. In response to an offer of permanent and remunerative employment by City Editor Sinclair of THE TIMES, Mr. Bladen became one of the city staff of this journal in 1870. He remained with THE TIMES about fifteen years, doing general work, political and commercial reporting. After leaving THE TIMES he was engaged in trade paper work. He was a member of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., and Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment. The Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Heights, will conduct the funeral services at the New York Press Club on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Burial will be in the Press Club plot, Cypress Hills. The pall bearers appointed by President Howard of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 50 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
New York Telephone. 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 2301 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. Scheiffelin,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Charles W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.
The undersigned committee having undertaken to protect the interest of the holders of the General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, and having received a large number of said bonds on deposit for that purpose with the North American Trust Company, and being now engaged in active proceedings looking to an equitable reorganization of the railroad, invite the prompt deposit of bonds under the deposit agreement of November 10, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, June 30, 1899.
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman, No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, No. 15 Broad St., New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock, or
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston on or BEFORE JULY 11, 1899, and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of abovenamed Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for Income Bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified by the THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before JULY 11TH, 1899, to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, July 1, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock, or
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing same, are hereby notified:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston on or BEFORE JULY 11, 1899, and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of abovenamed Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company for Income Bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified by the THIRD AND FINAL INSTALMENT of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before JULY 11TH, 1899, to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, July 1, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Brad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of the stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
8 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Central R. R., N. J., 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1987.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Trustees.)
$400 Keo. & Des Moines Ry, 1st Mtge. Bonds.
14 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$11,000 United States 2 p. c. Regtd. Bonds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
38 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guar. Trust Co.
60 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pref.
$3,000 Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$25,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (Fargo & Southern) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$7,000 Eastern Ry. (of Minnesota) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Ohio River R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bond, 1937.
$13,000 Central of Ga. R. R., M., G. & A. Div. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
700 shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
40 shs. Tol., Peoria & Western R. R.
$1,000 Det. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1995.
$2,000 Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. (Stewart Line) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Merchants' Refrig. Co.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Devel. Co.
10 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
$1,000 10th & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1919.
£4,000 Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co. Deb. Bds., May, 1893, coup.
1,750 shs. Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. (Chic. and Ind.) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 N. Y. and New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Newark, N. J., Water 4 p. c. Bds., Feby., 1922.
134 shs. Northern Land and Mining Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$152,000 St. Louis, Alton & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, Atlantic Trdst Co. Certifs. of Dep.
$26,000 Warren Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1906, Mar., 1897, coup.
$9,000 Shaw Township, S. C., Bonds, $4,185 paid on account.
$7,500 Wise Township, S. C., Bonds.
$3,500 Pickens Township, S. C., Bonds.
1,734 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Common N. R.
456 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. pref.
$1,686.66 Corry Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1915, Oct., 1899, coup.
$2,000 Kent Water & Light Co. 1st 6 p. c. 20-year Bonds, 1909, Aug., 1895, coup.
$5,000 City of Wabash, Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bond, 1916, Sept., 1899.
$3,000 Cauldwell Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1906, July, 1896, coup.
$4,000 Canandaigua Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1904, Jany., 1896, coup.
$3,000 Anthony Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920, July, 1895, coup.
$9,000 Circleville Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1916, Sept., 1896, coup.
400 shs. Balt., Chic. & Atlantic Ry. pref.
$111,000 St. Louis, Chic. & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Bonds, 1937, ad coup.
$1,500 Southern Ry. (Aiken Branch) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1998.
500 shs. Central Carolina Land & Impt. Co. of N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 26, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1899, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 8 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$40,802,321.10
Overdrafts		255.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		4,405,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		180,880.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		146,916.36
Stocks, securities, &c		125,300.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,919,247.47
Due from State banks and bankers		810,935.14
Checks and other cash items		70,763.16
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,976,689.28
Notes of other National banks		30,850.00
Nickels and pennies		233.05
Specie		13,329,057.50
Legal tender notes		2,191,640.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
		$72,899,448.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		321,488.02
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		50,649.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$22,440,195.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,434.37	
Certified checks	4,248,557.55	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,746,289.71	
		28,448,477.14
Due to other National banks	$23,777,083.44	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,648,371.36	
		34,425,454.80
United States deposits		4,300,000.00
United States bond account		2,108,380.00
		$72,899,448.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, JR., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of July, 1899.
NELSON A. REYNOLDS.
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
JAMES M. DONALD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,226,224.24
Overdrafts		1,215.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		150,958.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,826,246.89
Real estate		2,274,800.00
Due from National banks		1,397,549.29
Due from State banks and bankers		44,046.79
Checks and other cash items		75,249.30
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,509,282.50
Notes of other National banks		169,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,123.91
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,958,845.30	
Legal-tender notes	3,409,226.00	
		5,368,171.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		90,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		28,005.60
Total		$43,363,373.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,432,854.21
National bank notes outstanding		1,800,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,852,952.33
Due to State banks and bankers		6,942,120.57
Dividends unpaid		204,208.00
Individual deposits subject to check		14,880,277.18
Demand certificates of deposit		97,200.00
Time certificates of deposit		250,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances		2,452,104.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		708,537.99
United States deposits		1,277,710.35
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		76,391.01
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserved for taxes		84,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed		305,000.00
Total		$43,363,373.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
JOS. C. HENDRIX, } Directors.

[NO. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,387,016.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,098.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		332,498.30
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,266.16
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		338,103.12
Due from State banks and bankers		49,865.67
Checks and other cash items		32,279.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,562,653.79
Notes of other National banks		8,631.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		59.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$671,961.35	
Legal tender notes	157,457.00	
		$829,418.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		4,800.00
Total		$4,245,992.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		44,170.40
National bank notes outstanding		44,500.00
Due to other National banks		379,800.10
Due to State banks and bankers		43,014.83
Individual deposits subject to check		2,892,377.87
Demand certificates of deposit		76,354.78
Certified checks		305,329.43
Cashier's checks outstanding		26,143.23
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		14,301.72
Total		$4,245,992.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. KIMBALL,
J. PRESTON McANERNEY,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, } Directors.

[1,374.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,387,016.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,098.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		332,498.30
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,266.16
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		338,103.12
Due from State banks and bankers		49,865.67
Checks and other cash items		32,279.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,562,653.79
Notes of other National banks		8,631.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		59.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,039,700	
Legal-tender notes	170,000	
		1,209,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,994,422.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		22,516.84
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,571,631.58
Due to State banks and bankers		365,705.24
Dividends unpaid		30,042.60
Individual deposits subject to check		3,707,678.50
Demand certificates of deposit		59,083.73
Certified checks		1,973,142.31
Cashier's checks outstanding		5,000.00
Taxes not due		14,622.00
Total		$8,994,422.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. M. COFFIN,
A. A. RAVEN,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY, } Directors.

Receiver for a Loan Association.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—United States Circuit Judge Allen to-day appointed a receiver for the People's Building and Loan Association of Bloomington. The assets of the association are $165,000, and liabilities $218,000. Improperly secured loans caused the receivership.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculators on the bear side, planning for depression and contributing what they can to excite Wall Street nervousness, suffer disappointment to-day. They have counted upon widespread labor troubles crystallizing into strikes (with possibility of worse) on the National holiday. Some basis there seemed for the prospect, too, for it is even suspected that agitators have had from Wall Street bears more than words of sympathy. Those speculators who a month ago were forlorn over the dreadful fate ahead of Western farmers because 1899 was to grow no wheat have suddenly found in down-trodden labor new objects of solicitude. Western crops insisted on growing; and now the Eastern workingman insists on attending to business.

Very many stocks have been sold short in Wall Street by speculators expecting different things than came to pass. What's the use of plotting if plots bring only losses?

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To some extent recent market transactions have reflected the extraordinary interest and dividend disbursements made July 1 by the country's corporations, but, relatively, only in small ways. These disbursements go beyond all past records, and the investment market is bound to feel much effect from them. Amusing calculations are paraded to show their consequences, but such tabulations are foolish and misleading, for the single reason that they fall so tremendously short of telling what the real facts are. The fashionable total figured out in Wall Street is $150,000,000 paid to share and bond holders at the end of the first half of 1899; but such estimates leave wholly out what is received by the owners of local securities throughout the country. And the consequence of such payments can be somewhat comprehended by these two illustrations: At New Haven (banker's estimate) over $400,000 is disbursed this year beyond payments by local corporations on July 1 last year. At Grand Rapids, Michigan, (again a local banker's estimate,) over $250,000 is this year's excess of local dividends compared with a year ago.

With the whole country prosperous, with corporation earnings, big and little alike, running beyond past records, Wall Street can find small chance for worries.

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Toward the end of this week a number of important corporation meetings to be held in New York may be preliminary to developments much out of the ordinary. One will have bearing upon the much mooted anthracite coal trust.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE ALBANY ROAD.

From The Springfield Republican.

Next to the question of whether the legislative sanction must be obtained for the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central comes that of how the rights of the State of Massachusetts in and over the road are or would be affected by the lease.

It has been recalled that the State, under an old act and by virtue of having lent its credit in the building of the road, holds the right of purchase at any time at a very low price, as follows:

The Commonwealth may at any time purchase of the Boston and Albany Railroad its road and all its franchises, property, rights, and privileges, by paying therefor such sum as will reimburse it to the amount of capital paid in to the several corporations composing it and to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, with a net profit thereon of 10 per cent. a year from the times of the payment thereof by the stockholders of said corporations, respectively, to the time of purchase.

The present capital stock of the road outstanding amounts to $25,000,000, and this represents more than has been paid in by the stockholders, for there have been two stock dividends, one of 10 per cent. in 1883 and one of 3½ per cent. in 1886. The dividends paid by the road averaged about 7 per cent. almost from the beginning up into the early sixties. Then 10 per cent. was paid for a few years, and 8 per cent. ever since. It would not take a large sum of money to average up the aggregate dividend payments to 10 per cent. Probably the road would come to not more than $25,000,000 under the terms of the above law, aside from its debts, which are small. On the basis of present average capitalized values, the Central at 8 or 8½ per cent. is in effect paying over $60,000,000 for the property.

One reason advanced for believing that the Central may seek legislative sanction in Massachusetts for the lease, whether the law requires it or not, is that this State claim upon the property may be wiped out. If the Legislature should specifically approve of the lease without conditions, the State, it would seem, will have signed away its right of purchase on the terms specified. It will have agreed in effect that the Central can have the road for 999 years, so far as

in the settlement, which caused sales of foreign securities. The latter were seriously affected by the reports of the riots in Spain. This was principally the case of Spanish fours. Rio Tintos relapsed and Kafirs were weak.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours relapsed, Rio Tintos and American securities were good, and local shares were in demand.

BERLIN, July 3.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, being encouraged by the end of the strike and the firmness shown by the Vienna market. Foreign securities were irregular, Spanish fours were easier on Paris advices, and Turks hardened.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,310,237
Gold reserve	241,536,520
Net silver	5,464,262
United States notes in the Treasury	15,150,391
Treasury notes of 1890	950,928
Total receipts this day	3,428,848
Total receipts this month	3,428,848
Total receipts this year	3,428,348
Total expenditures this day	4,803,000
Total expenditures this month	4,803,000
Total expenditures this year	4,803,000
Deposits in National banks	78,491,419
Silver bullion	965,111
National bank notes received for redemption	168,215
Government receipts from customs	779,000
Internal revenue	2,510,629
Miscellaneous	121,709

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Hanover, East River, Bank of Commerce, Seventh, Phenix National of New York City, Commercial of Chicago, and First National of Jersey City.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP.
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 7:45 P. M.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving combined, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W.F.Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

GLEN ISLAND
All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. 23d St., Brooklyn 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. (Ltd.)
GRAND DAYLIGHT EXCURSION TO
SHELTER ISLAND
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
The steamer Shinnecock will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut and Gardiner's Bay to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15 (foot Wall St., E. R.) at 8:00 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3:00 P. M. (giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places) and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M., returning leave Sag Harbor at 5:00 P. M., Greenport, 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Thursday morning.
These excursions will be run on Mondays hereafter.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 8:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10 P. M.
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH R'Y. Leave New York, foot 34th St, E. R., 6:50, 7:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 3:20, 4:40, 5:20, 6:20, 7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 P. M. Leave Rockaway Beach at 6:30, 6:50, 7:10, 7:20, 8:20, 8:30, 9:20, 9:30, 9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 11:10 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Half Hourly, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., Half Hourly, 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Half Hourly, 9:40 A. M. to 12 night.
Leave Yonkers, 10:45 A. M.
Leave Coney Island for Yonkers, 7:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

IDEAL EXCURSION FOR THE FOURTH.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 8:40 P. M.; 9:40, 10:50, 12:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry daily, 7:10 A. M. (week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON
EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving at West Point 4:45 P. M. Returning on West Shore Special 7:25 P. M. or any regular trains; fare for round trip, $1.00; N. Y. Central R. R. trains, $1.10. Ample time to see parade, cadets in camp, public buildings, &c. Afternoon concerts on board steamer.

LONG BEACH
JULY 4th.
Trains leave 34th St., East River, New York: 7:00, 7:50, 10:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.
Leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn: 7:07, 7:56, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, 2:51, 3:51, 4:48, 5:38, 5:51, 6:51, 8:08, 10:07 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 10:42 P. M.

AN OCEAN EXCURSION FOR 40c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St., 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days. Round Trip, **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Direct trains from Broadway Ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R. on week days:
Leave Broadway Ferry at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 9:34 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter until and including 9:34 P. M. Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 10:57 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
BY THE OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 287 Columbus Av., Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th Street, and Gunnet Slip, foot of Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg., Flatbush Av. Sta. and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R. and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or 4c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
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THE GLEN SPRINGS.
A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President. Watkins, N. Y.

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CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3 PER DAY
300 ROOMS.....$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The Kensington.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms E. HATHAWAY.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
Hotel Westminster.
WESTMINSTER PARK, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Open JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.
Most select family hotel at Thousand Islands. Grand scenery, fine fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for pamphlet. H. P. INGELHART, Prop.

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Is Now Open.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel
Is Now Open.
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West End Hotel and Cottages.
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
New York Office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

The Elberon,
Elberon, N. J.
This unique Summer resort is now open for the season. For rooms and particulars address
J. V. JORDAN.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 24.
For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,133 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
BABYLON, L. I.
Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

HOTEL ARGYLE,
Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN.
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Harlem R. R. Elevation 700 feet. Superior family accommodations. Write for illustrated booklet.
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BALDWIN HOUSE.
Charming location; near lake; pleasant rooms; excellent table; boating and fishing; good livery attached; moderate rates. Write for full particulars. L. S. WRIGHT, LAKE MAHOPAC, N.Y.

PINE GROVE HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMily resort. Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. Address GEORGE T. RILEY.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—THE BEN MERE Inn is a delightful place to pass the Summer. Write for illustrated circular.

COUNTRY BOARD.
MOTT HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., REopened new management; newly furnished parlor dining room; excellent table; beautiful shaded lawn; terms moderate; electric lights; sanitary plumbing.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
WANTED.—For family of five, board for July and August on large farm not too far from city; prefer where there are no other boarders. T. A. F., 254 8th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
New Fast Train leaves Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:50 P.M.

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WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
ACCOMMODATES 600 NOW OPEN.
Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New steam-heated Swimming Pool.
S. J. CORNELL, Manager.
Summit M'tn P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
Accommodates 300. Golf, tennis, good wheeling, bathing, boating, and fishing. Excellent orchestra, and all amusements. Season rates very moderate. GRANT & CORNELL, Proprietors.

LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
on Lake St. Catherine,
POULTNEY, VT.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

THE WESTPORT INN,
WESTPORT-ON-LAKE-CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.
Gateway to Adirondacks. Fine dry climate. No mosquitoes. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Golf Links. Club House
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CATSKILL, N. Y. CAPACITY 400.
Now open. Beautiful location on heights, overlooking the Hudson; no hay fever or malaria; music, boating, all amusements; popular rates; special for season. BEST & BALL, Props.

THE BROOK COTTAGES, FRANKLIN AV., near Carnegie Bayswaters, Far Rockaway, L. I.; large airy rooms; with or without board; terms moderate.

THE DEER'S HEAD INN, FORMERLY THE Mansion House.—Address for terms and illustrated booklet C. A. FERRISS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.
COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.
COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable in all branches; highest references. Josephine, 373 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Nurses.
NURSE, &c.—By competent American woman as nurse or other position of responsibility; best references. Ashton, Box 143 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 185 TIMES OFFICE.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 54 East 65th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every number ordered, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM WATSON, as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza S. Conner, deceased, plaintiff, against SUSAN CONNER, Sarah J. Davis, Eliza J. Gardner, and William A. Gardner, her husband; James P. Conner and Louisa Conner, his wife; George W. Conner and Fannie Conner, his wife; Francis T. Conner and Jessie Conner, his wife; Charles S. Conner and Mary Conner, his wife; Benjamin F. Conner and Julia, his wife; Josephine V. Fendler and Samuel J. Fendler, her husband; Eliza J. Conner, Alfred V. Conner, Archibald Conner and Marguerite Conner, his wife; Isabelle Thatcher and George Thatcher, her husband; John H. Gourlie, Lillie Gourlie, Sarah G. Conner, James M. Conner, and Lizzie R. Conner, his wife; William C. Conner, Mary E. Hadley and William H. Hadley, her husband; Caroline M. Cooper, William Watson, Thomas B. Watson, William Watson, Jr., John Bentley, Alfred V. Gedney, and Thomas M. Byrnes, defendants.—The plaintiff desires the trial in New York County.
To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1899.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
To the defendant Alfred W. Gedney: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 22d day of June, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 119 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City. je6-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of ISAAC ROHDE, late of the City of New York, deceased.—Whereas, Moses G. Ben-Blatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, assigned to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim, as assignees of Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, composing the firm of Dreyfus, Kohn & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' account.
In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 2d day of June, 1899.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Assignees. 20 Broad Street, New York City. je6-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 97 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frederick Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT JOHNDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Baterdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway. Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick & Hand, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.
my9-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
ma21-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The

SANTIAGO DAY CELEBRATED

All the Exchanges and Many Business Houses Were Closed.

BIG DEMAND FOR FIREWORKS

"Dewey" Bombs and Busts in Popular Favor—The Double Holiday Will Be Continued To-day.

When the American warships off Santiago demolished Admiral Cervera's fleet, one year ago yesterday, they apparently added twenty-four hours to the duration of the Fourth of July. Judging from what could be seen and heard yesterday and the events planned for to-day, two days will be required hereafter for the American citizen, and especially the American small boy, to give vent to his patriotic feelings in noisy enthusiasm. Santiago Day and Independence Day have been rolled into one unbroken period of celebration.

The double holiday began yesterday, and in its initial stage was marked by a suspension of business in many parts of the city. All of the exchanges were closed, and numerous mercantile organizations laid business aside until to-morrow morning, among them being the Wholesale Jewelers' League, the Crockery Board of Trade, the Dry Goods Association, and the Board of Trade and Transportation. The banks and public offices were open, no public holiday having been declared, but only in one quarter was there any indication of a rush of business.

The single exception to the prevailing dullness was found in the fireworks trade. That was on proportions never before experienced, and apparently everybody had "money to burn." All of the dealers testified that it was the best year in the history of the business. They said that the supply in many lines was unequal to the demand, and that there would be practically no goods left in stock after the Fourth. Owing to several large fires in fireworks establishments within the last few weeks, the stocks of the dealers this year were somewhat below the average, while the demand for anything and everything that would make a noise or produce a spectacle in burning was unprecedented.

Many novelties in pyrotechnics were brought out this year. Among those most in demand were the electric fireworks, which produce the effects formerly obtained by the use of magnesium at far less cost. Almost everybody wanted a Dewey bust for a set piece, and another thing which struck the popular fancy was the Dewey bomb, an immense cannon cracker twenty inches long, which explodes with a tremendous volume of sound. High in favor, also, were the long strings of mandarin crackers, the largest of which, composed of 10,000 small crackers and an occasional large one, is guaranteed to produce a continuous popping for three-quarters of an hour.

The principal displays of fireworks in this city and vicinity are reserved for this evening, but the small boy and the firecracker were much in evidence yesterday, and elderly women of nervous temperaments were sorry that Cervera did not wait a day longer before his fatal dash out of Santiago Harbor, so that the whole thing could have been done up in one day, as it used to be. There will be many elaborate private displays of pyrotechnics this evening, but none in this city of a public character. In this respect New York will be outdone by many other cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburg especially having expended large sums for fireworks.

Many flags were flying yesterday in all parts of the city, but the display of bunting was not equal to that seen here on many other occasions. A dealer in flags said that the demand had not been larger than usual, but that the trade was anticipating a rush for the Dewey celebration in the Fall.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Many Brokers' Offices Open for a June Clean Up of Accounts.

In the Wall Street district yesterday many brokers' offices were open for a June clean-up of accounts and to keep in touch with Europe. Even Russell Sage went to his office and busied himself with his affairs before going to Cold Spring, N. Y., where it was said he will attend to railroad matters. All the banks did business as usual on a week day, and with the July disbursements of $120,000,000, many of the clerks worked late, although their labors were eased off by the transactions on Friday and Saturday.

At the Bank Clearing House, Manager William Sherer said his staff was very busy. The exchanges were $176,099,000, and the balances $17,203,000. Owing to the multiplicity of dealings and some errors, not extraordinary in the circumstances, "proof" was not declared until 11:10 o'clock, the balancing taking one hour and ten minutes against the average of forty-three minutes.

The principal debit balances were: Merchants' National Bank, $2,652,000; First National, $2,260,000; Fourth National, $1,782,000; Leather Manufacturers', $1,676,000; Corn Exchange, $1,433,000, and the New York Assistant United States Treasurer, $1,256,000. The principal credit balances were: American Exchange National, $3,341,000; National Park, $2,920,000; National Bank of Commerce, $1,479,000; Mechanics' National, $1,300,000; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $1,197,000; Central National, $1,161,000, and Bank of New York, N. B. A., $1,140,000. Joseph J. Couch was Acting Collector at the Custom House, where $292,-660.52 was taken in duties.

Heavy Railroad Travel.

There was a heavy outward-bound business over the various lines centring at the Grand Central Station yesterday; in fact, there has been an unusually heavy business for the past four days. Frederick H. Downer, the station agent for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said that in his seven years' experience he had never seen such a heavy business there as there was on Friday and Saturday. "This was especially the case on Saturday," he said, when the traffic was absolutely unprecedented. We are preparing for a tremendous business on the Fourth. There are to be a great many excursions, and we are making more extensive preparations than ever before. There will be excursions to Albany, Niagara Falls, and to various points on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg. The present indications are that we shall have need for every car we can supply." Similar stories were told at the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and at the other railroad offices.

Custom House Brokers Celebrate.

A good-humored demonstration by Custom House brokers was made yesterday at the close of business, in the rotunda of the Custom House. The Treasury Department declined to grant their petition that Santiago Day be declared a holiday, and some of them laid in a supply of giant firecrackers to have a jubilee anyhow, and in Treasury precincts. At the stroke of the closing hour the first firecracker was touched off, and it was followed by a score of deafening explosions and cheers for George Washington and the Fourth. Then the pleadings of the guardians were heeded, and the brokers adjourned to the street, where the balance of the fireworks was disposed of.

Richmond Democrats to Celebrate.

Congressman Nicholas Muller of Borough of Richmond, has issued 1,000 invitations to leading Democrats of the borough and their families, to witness a display of fireworks this evening on the lawn surrounding Mr. Muller's mansion on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton. Among the set pieces will be portraits of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Admiral Dewey, and the flagship Olympia. A large platform has been erected on the grounds for an orchestra, and a concert will be given by the Einigkeit, the leading vocal society in Richmond Borough.

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK.

Will Deliver the Oration at the Celebration in Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—Gov. Roosevelt, at the invitation of his former fellow-townsmen, will deliver the oration to-morrow at the Fourth of July celebration here.

A stand has been erected in Audrey Park, opposite the railroad station, where the exercises are to be held. It will probably be the most imposing Fourth of July celebration ever held in Oyster Bay.

The Long Island Railroad has made arrangements to transport a large number of out-of-town visitors.

SANTIAGO DAY AT NEWPORT.

North Atlantic Squadron, Town, and Yachts En Fete—Dinner on the New York—Brilliant Illuminations.

NEWPORT, July 3.—To-day was the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago—the battle in which Cervera's splendid squadron was destroyed by the American warships outside Santiago. The day here was marked by a general celebration, in which the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Sampson, the attachés of the naval stations, the cottagers and townspeople, and the yachts and shipping in the harbor all took part.

The celebration began at 8 o'clock this morning with the dressing of the warships, the shipping in the harbor, including all the yachts, following suit. Probably every one who owns a flag in the city had hoisted it before 9 o'clock. Mayor Boyle had ordered all the city flags to be displayed.

The warships looked remarkably pretty in their many-colored decorations, and hundreds of people visited them in the course of the day. Congratulations were received by the Admiral from President McKinley, the Secretary of the Navy, and many others. Many of the cottagers called upon Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet, and many floral tributes were sent to each ship.

At noon the vessels of the squadron fired a National salute of twenty-one guns, while the saluting batteries of the Training Station and the training ship Essex, joined in the cannonading. After the salutes were fired the buglers sounded mess gear, and soon after the men of each vessel sat down to excellent dinners.

At 1 o'clock the meal pennants were hauled down, and the sports and races among the men were begun. They consisted of boat races, swimming races, shovel races and other nautical sports. The race for ten-oar cutters was won by the Massachusetts; that for gigs by the Indiana, and that for dinghies by the New York.

At 7 o'clock this evening Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet, with Admirals Luce and Matthews, Commander Curtis, and officers of the training ship Essex; Commander Stockton and the officers of the War College; Commander Hunker and the officers of the Training Station, and Commander McLean and the officers of the Torpedo Station sat down to dinner on the quarter deck of the New York. The vessel was prettily decorated with flags, bunting, palms, and plants, while many small electric lights added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The band of the flagship played during the dinner.

The following telegrams were read:

"To the Commanding Officer, Flagship New York: The President acknowledges with thanks the kind invitation to be present at the naval banquet on the flagship New York this evening to commemorate the battle of Santiago. He regrets that his duties at Washington prevent his acceptance, but he sends his most cordial good wishes for the occasion and his hearty concurrence in the commemoration of one of the most brilliant victories in naval warfare, a victory all the more glorious because it made for peace. GEORGE CORTELYOU, Acting Secretary."

"To the Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Squadron: The Secretary of the Navy sends thanks for the invitation to the banquet in commemoration of the battle of Santiago. His duties here prevent his acceptance, but he begs to express his good wishes for the occasion in commemoration of so brilliant a victory. JOHN D. LONG."

Capt. Taylor was the toastmaster. In proposing "The Day We Celebrate," coupled with the name of Admiral Sampson, he said: "It has fallen to me to propose a toast in honor of the great day we have met to celebrate, and to the chief under whom we serve, that distinguished leader who makes glorious the 3d of July, and whose noble character has gained for him the loyal respect and affection of his subordinates. Let us drink to Admiral Sampson, our renowned Commander in Chief, and to the glorious day we celebrate."

The only other toast was that of the President of the United States.

The illuminations this evening were beautiful in the extreme. The New York, Indiana, and Texas had their hulls and military masts outlined with electric lamps, and the Massachusetts and the New Orleans raked the bay with their searchlights. The Essex was illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns hung under each yard, while the War College, the training ship Constellation, and the gymnasium building at the Training Station were all brilliant with many electric lamps. At the Torpedo Station the roof of each building and the cottages of the officers were surmounted by electric designs, and the searchlight was also brought into play.

The steam yachts Electra, Sultana, Narado, and other pleasure craft were brilliantly illuminated, and many guests were on board of each. The harbor was covered with pleasure boats of every description. Excursion boats came from all parts of the bay, and the cars brought large crowds from various sections of this and adjoining States.

One of the shore features was at Fort Greene, where in red, white, and blue electric lights were the words, "Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

It Includes a Long List of Sports of Every Description.

The largest event of to-day will be the usual Fourth of July Tammany celebration at the Wigwam in East Fourteenth Street. Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, will make the "long talk," and among the "short talkers" will be J. D. Richardson of Tennessee and Senator Thomas F. Grady.

Patriotic exercises will be held in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, and an address will be made by a prominent navy official.

An old-time celebration of the Fourth of July will be had at the clubrooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, at 8 P. M. The oration will be delivered by John De Witt Warner, and will be followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic exercises.

The Exempt Firemen's Association will have a "grand old-time celebration" at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., in the afternoon and evening.

The National Conference of Prohibition Party leaders will continue through July 4 at Prohibition Park, and John G. Woolley will make an address on "Power and Weight."

In sports the chief event will probably be celebration of the day by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club with a carnival of sports at Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne, N. J. The carnival will commence at 10 A. M. with a game of baseball between the Cherry Diamonds and the Crescent Athletic Club team. At 1 P. M. there will be the contest for the all-round championship, consisting of ten events. There will also be bicycle races and more baseball.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has also prepared an elaborate programme of sports at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I. It includes handicaps at 100, 330, and 880 yards, an 880-yard novice race, a three-mile handicap, hammer throwing, throwing the discus, broad jump, high jump, two-mile bicycle race, a Gaelic football match, and a hurling match. At least 150 athletes will take part in the games.

The Manhattan State Hospital has arranged a day of outdoor sport for its patients and employes at Central Islip, beginning at 2 P. M. There will be foot races, cross-country runs, jumping, pole climbing, chasing a greased pig, and a tug-of-war.

There is a good list of cricket matches for the day. The principal games will be Staten Island vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Livingston, S. I.; Manhattan vs. Kings County St. George, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn vs. New York, at Prospect Park; Newark vs. Caribbeans, at Newark, and Paterson vs. Moorestown, at Moorestown. The North Meadow at Central Park will also be open for the game.

One of the Blizzard Cups will be competed for in the tournament of the Polo Association at the Rockaway Club grounds, Cedarhurst, L. I., at 4:30 P. M.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club will have a joint field day, beginning at 11 A. M., with skiff, plank, swimming, rowing, and other sorts of races, baseball games, &c.

There will be bicycle races and a balloon ascension at the quarter-mile board track of the New Jersey Racing Association, Vailsburg, N. J., beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Elkes and Gardiner will have a paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach at the meet there, and three other events are on the programme.

In yachting there is a full list of events. Among them are: Open regatta for all classes, Larchmont Yacht Club; Pavonia Yacht Club regatta; Corinthian Yacht Club regatta; Seawanhaka-Corinthian trials, and Jamaica Bay Yacht Club regatta for all classes.

Among the outings and excursions for the Fourth are:

Lehigh Valley Railroad excursion to Niagara Falls and Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko.

Central Railroad of New Jersey excursion to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko and the Switchback.

Excursion up the Hudson on the Mary Powell, leaving West Twenty-second Street at 2 P. M.

Typographical Union No. 6 will give an excursion and picnic at "The Farm," Bound Brook, N. J.

The Letter Carriers' Association will have its annual picnic and games at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Jamaicans to Celebrate the Fourth.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 3.—Kingston and Port Antonio are preparing for an informal but enthusiastic observance of the Fourth, as a compliment to Florida's generous exhibition of Anglo-American sentiment on the Queen's Birthday.

HUDSON COUNTY GAS TRANSFER.

The United Gas Improvement Company Acquires Control.

The Directors of the Hudson County Gaslight Company, at a meeting last night, decided to sell out to the United Gas Improvement Company. The price agreed upon is $370 for each one-hundred-dollar share of stock. The Hudson Company is capitalized at $800,000, so that the deal involved over $2,000,000.

The consent of the necessary two-thirds of the Hudson stockholders has been obtained, and the transfer of the stock will be made to-morrow. The United Gas Improvement Company is owned by the capitalists who control the electric light and trolley combinations of Hudson County.

TO INSPECT THE NAVY YARD.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen Arrives in the City.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department arrived in this city from Washington on the Dolphin yesterday morning. He will make an official inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow morning.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Allen has come to this city at this time with especial reference to the revival of the old question as to the advisability of extending the boundaries of the navy yard by the purchase of the Little Street property.

Rear Admiral Philip said last night that he had no reason to believe that such was the purpose of the Assistant Secretary, and that the inspection would have to do with what is inside of the yard and not outside. "The Assistant Secretary," he said, "has been to Norfolk, and will probably go from here to Newport, Boston, and Portsmouth."

The Dolphin was anchored in the North River last night.

SOCIAL LABOR UNION'S OUTING.

The East Side Still Excited Over It and Damage Suits Will Follow.

There was still much excitement on the east side yesterday over the excursion of the Social Labor Union, part of which was left all Sunday night at Idlewild, and it has been about settled that Albert Feller, manager of the newspaper Forward, who managed the excursion, will bring suit against the Myers Excursion Company, which supplied the boats and barge, for $25,000. This suit will be brought partly for damages to the plaintiff's reputation as a manager and partly to offset a number of suits and claims which will be filed against The Forward by excursionists.

Already a number of claims have been filed by men who claim to have lost their situations, and by others who want to be reimbursed for losses sustained in not being able to serve their newspaper routes.

Jacob Basheim, who claims to have been with Mr. Feller when the arrangements were made with the Myers Company, said yesterday that it was distinctly understood between the parties that the boats Tolchester and Bay Queen should make trips until all the excursionists were landed in New York. He also denied that the barge had been furnished free by the Myers Company, as they had stated, and The Forward yesterday printed the contracts in fac simile, as well as the receipt showing that $125 had been paid for the barge.

TUG CAPTAIN LOST $80, MADE $1.

Had a Fit When He Learned Boat Had Sunk, but Reported Accident.

The tugboat Edward F. Timmins of the Mutual Towing Company sank in a most peculiar manner early yesterday morning while lying at her pier at the foot of Harrison Street, Brooklyn. The vessel tied up there Sunday evening in apparently good condition. Capt. "Dave" Roach and the engineer and fireman left her in charge of the two deckhands, William Brawn of 426 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and Michael Weldon of 130 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn.

The men were awakened during the night by a rush of water into their quarters. They had barely time to escape before the vessel settled and sank. In clambering to the pier Weldon fell and cut his scalp badly. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Capt. Roach heard of the accident while in the offices of Gleason & Howard, at the foot of Harrison Street. He had left his coat, containing $80, hanging up in the pilothouse of the tug, and when he learned of the loss of this wealth he fell in a fit. It required several minutes' time and several buckets of water to resuscitate the Captain, who promptly rushed to the Maritime Exchange and reported the sinking of his vessel, in order to secure the $1 which the Exchange gives to any one who reports an accident. The tug was later raised.

BANKRUPTCY LAW EVADED?

Jacob Lewis Charged with Seeking to Defraud His Creditors.

A case of alleged fraud under the Federal Bankruptcy law, and the first of its kind in this city involving any considerable sum, was reported yesterday to United States Commissioner Alexander by Royal S. Crane, referee in the matter of the petition of Jacob Lewis to be discharged of his obligations. Lewis filed his petition in bankruptcy Dec. 5, 1898, scheduling as assets wearing apparel valued at $50.15 and claims on various persons for goods sold and delivered amounting to $8,045.60. His liabilities consisted of unsecured debts to the amount of $7,137.14. These were principally due to local cloth merchants, Lewis having been engaged formerly in the clothing business at 26 Ridge Street.

The referee's report, which recommends that a discharge in bankruptcy be denied, accuses Lewis of swearing to falsehoods in his petition. The proceedings in opposition to the petition were brought by N. Erlanger, Blumgait & Co., creditors, represented by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield as counsel.

The referee finds that Lewis failed in business March 11, 1898, and that shortly before that time he had a large stock of goods, which could not be found and for which he could not account after the failure.

On June 20, 1898, or a little more than three months after the failure, the firm of R. Lewis & Co. was formed, succeeding to the business of the Wolff Gas Radiator Manufacturing Company at 445 Greenwich Street. Rosa Lewis, the wife of the former clothing merchant, appeared as the senior member of the new firm, her partner being Louis Silverman. Mrs. Lewis testified before the referee that she invested in this business $6,000 which she had received from her father in Poland seven years before, and which she had kept in a safe in her house ever since that time. Silverman and Lewis also testified before Referee Crane, but from none of the persons interested was he able to obtain any information. So far as could be ascertained, no intelligible accounts were kept, and the bookkeeper, who was supposed to be the only person familiar with the details of the business, was said to have disappeared.

The referee finds that Mrs. Lewis's story of the source from which she received the money to engage in the radiator business is unworthy of belief. He reports that he is convinced that the bankrupt has retained possession of a large sum of money formerly invested in his clothing business which should have been paid to his creditors, and therefore finds that he is not entitled to a discharge in bankruptcy.

The referee's report will come up for confirmation before Judge Brown in a few days. In the meantime a suit in equity has been brought to set aside the alleged transfer of Lewis's assets to his wife.

A reporter who called yesterday at the office of R. Lewis & Co. was told that Mr. Lewis would be absent until Wednesday. Mr. Silverman, the junior member of the firm, said that the bankruptcy case was Mr. Lewis's private affair and he knew nothing about it.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERY.—Among the securities, amounting to several millions of dollars, stolen on Oct. 27, 1878, by burglars who broke into a vault in which the Manhattan Savings Institution kept its valuables, were ten one-thousand-dollar coupon bonds of the City of Yonkers. No trace of the stolen property was found for some sixteen years, and nothing was disclosed concerning them during that interval, or until they were given in pledge by one Pell to the New York National Exchange Bank. The bonds had remained, while in possession of the savings bank, with blank spaces for the name of a payee, unfilled, and when given in pledge, these spaces were still unfilled. A replevin suit brought by the Manhattan Savings Institution to recover the bonds from the bank, which, it was claimed, wrongfully detained them, resulted in a verdict being directed for the plaintiff. The defendant's exceptions, which were directed to be first heard at the Appellate Division, have now been sustained by that tribunal, which unanimously held, by Justice Patterson, that though the defendant's title was derived immediately from the thief, it was a bona-fide holder having parted with value for the instruments before their maturity, and if the instruments were negotiable a good title to them was acquired. The effect of leaving a blank for the name of a payee was held to be equivalent to making the bond payable to bearer, (57 N. Y., 573,) until the authority to fill up implied from their issuance in blank was exercised by a bona fide holder. Leaving a blank space for the name of the payee gave a bona fide holder for value an implied authority to fill the blank with his name or that of a third party. The fact that the bonds were stolen only threw upon the defendant the necessity of showing the circumstances under which it obtained them, and that such circumstances constituted it a bona fide holder. Having done that, it acquired a special property in them to the extent of its lien—that is, the $7,000 loaned on them. "We are unable to hold that the defendant was bound to take notice of an advertisement of the loss of the bonds, published by the plaintiff in newspapers eighteen years before the occurrence of the transaction in which the defendant became possessed of the bonds," there being no fact or circumstance in the proof which brought knowledge or notice of that advertisement home to the authorities of the defendant bank.

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DEFENDANTS BY ASSUMING DEBT BECOME PRINCIPAL DEBTORS.—Emil E. Blumenthal and another, when they purchased, in March, 1895, a saloon from one Cohen, together with personal property therein, on which there was a mortgage given to secure payment of a note held by Simon Bernheimer and another for $350, agreed, as part consideration for such purchase, to assume and pay the amount due upon the note and mortgage, and that assumption was reduced to writing. Subsequently it appeared that Blumenthal and his partner were in possession of the saloon and the mortgaged property, and continued in possession to Jan. 23, 1896. Prior to that date Bernheimer and his partner demanded payment of the amount of the note from Cohen and the Blumenthal firm. The interest due remaining unpaid, the mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold, realizing $25. A suit by Bernheimer to recover from the Blumenthal firm the balance of the amount due upon the note was dismissed on the trial upon the ground that there was no consideration for this promise to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the note. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, reversing the judgment, holds that the transfer of the mortgaged property to defendants was ample consideration for the promise. Cohen being bound to pay this sum to plaintiffs, an agreement by defendants to assume and pay the debt was a valid contract, the defendants then becoming principal debtors and responsible to the plaintiffs for the amount due.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Simon Fiest, owner of the apartment house 687 Amsterdam Avenue, made a contract with a person to put a new tin roof on the building, in place of the original roof, which was constructed of tar and felt. The premises were at the time occupied by various tenants. While the work was in progress a rainstorm came on, and portions of the building were deluged with water. Minnie O'Rourke, a tenant, whose property was injured, recovered judgment in the Municipal Court for the damages she claimed to have sustained. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, having affirmed the judgment, allowed an appeal to the Appellate Division, upon condition that no question be argued except this: "Was the defendant liable for the acts complained of, notwithstanding he made a contract for the performance of the work?" The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that the defendant, being landlord of the premises, was bound to keep the roof over the tenants, to whom he had let the apartments in the house, and the persons occupying under them; and was bound to keep the hallways in order, and this duty he could not devolve upon any other person. The Court incidentally decided that no authority was conferred upon the Appellate Term, in allowing an appeal to be taken to the Appellate Division, to certify any question, but that when an appeal is allowed the whole record necessarily comes before the Appellate Division.

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HE IS ENTITLED TO FIRST-GRADE SALARY.—John Lang, Jr., who was appointed a policeman on Aug. 27, 1885, resigned on Dec. 15, 1892. By a resolution of the Police Commissioners, he was reappointed to the police force on Dec. 31, 1897, one day before the Greater New York charter took effect. Lang was placed on the fifth grade, with a salary of $1,000. He instituted mandamus proceedings to require the Police Commissioners to recognize him as a first-grade patrolman, from Jan. 1, 1898, and entitled to the yearly salary of $1,400, and to have it decided that there is due him $533.32, from Jan. 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899. Having served an aggregate period of five years, he claimed to be entitled to first grade, under Section 299 of the charter. Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, before whom the hearing was had, has given a decision sustaining this view of the law.

STARTS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

James Oliver Receives a Hearty Send-Off from His Followers.

James Oliver, "the silver-tongued orator of Paradise Park," left this city yesterday morning for Sunrise City, in the Klondike region, where he controls six claims and a water gate.

He was given a grand send-off by his friends and former constituents, who followed him on the east side yesterday morning as he went round making his farewells. At Cherry and Pearl Streets they insisted on his making a speech. In the course of this speech Mr. Oliver told his friends that one of his mines was a very rich one.

"Senator Jones is President of a company, the Sunrise City Gold Field Company," said Mr. Oliver, "and I'll meet him at Kansas City; from there we go together to the Klondike. Two weeks ago I was offered $100,000 for my mine and refused. Why, that mine is worth over half a million in the open market, and I hold the controlling interest.

Mr. Oliver has been in politics on the east side for many years. He was Chairman of the Second District Committee before he was a voter, and served three terms in the Assembly. This year he says that on his return he is going to make a fight to secure the Tammany nomination for Justice of the Second Municipal District Court against Justice Bolte, the present incumbent.

Capt. Rhoads's Watch Missing.

It has been learned that when Capt. George B. Rhoads was run over and killed on Eighth Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on June 10, a valuable gold watch and chain which he had in his possession at the time of the accident were lost. Just how they came to disappear is a mystery, for the police do not admit that there was a watch on the Captain's person when he was found after the accident which caused his death. The chain has since been recovered, but the watch is still missing. Frederick Gaeckle of the firm of Gaeckle Brothers, barbers, whose shop is on Eighth Avenue, just below One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, said yesterday that he was standing near Capt. Rhoads when the injured man was lying on the street, and saw a gold watch and chain drop out of his pocket. He is positive about this. Several policemen were standing around the prostrate man at the time. One of them picked the valuables up and put them in the Captain's pocket. Capt. Rhoads's brother, Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., has the search for the valuables in charge.

ROYAL

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Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IRELAND ON "AMERICANISM."

Archbishop in Interpreting Pope's Recent Letter Differs Widely from Archbishop Corrigan.

There arrived in this city yesterday copies of The New Era of June 24 last, a Catholic journal of London, which contains an interview on "Americanism" that paper's editor had with Archbishop Ireland in Paris. The Archbishop is now in London, and it is expected he will sail for this country in a week or so.

The interview published in The New Era is notable from the fact that in interpreting the Pope's recent letter on "Americanism," Archbishop Ireland differs widely from Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Ireland expresses the belief that no theological errors in the Catholic Church in America were condemned by the Pope's letter, for none exist here, he says.

Archbishop Corrigan, on the other hand, in a letter to the Pope last March, describes the errors condemned by the Pope as "the monster which, in order to obtain a lasting abode to acquire the rights of citizenship among us, assumed to itself the fair name of 'Americanism.'" The New York Archbishop further declared that had not the Pope spoken, the American Bishops and clergy would have had to work to keep their people out of error.

Archbishop Ireland does not hesitate to pay his respects to those foreign Catholics who have assailed him and his friends. He says: "If by Americanism we are to understand theological errors condemned in the Pope's letter, there has been and there is no such thing in America. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, writing officially as representative of the American hierarchy to the Pope, in response to the letter of his Holiness, states this fact most clearly.

"Consequently there was no difficulty whatever on the part of ecclesiastics and laity in America in accepting the letter of Pope Leo XIII. The letter proclaimed truths which they always held and firmly believed. In connection with this affair, the only thing that created a ripple of excitement in the United States was the insult offered to America by certain men in France who designated such errors as 'Americanism.' Being in Rome at the time of the publication of the Pope's letter, I wrote to the Holy Father, assuring him that no such errors existed in America.

"The Holy Father told me personally that he was delighted with my letter, and that as a proof of this he had ordered at once that it should be published in the Osservatore Romano. Cardinal Rampolla requested me to give as much publicity as possible to my letter, as it interpreted most correctly the situation.

"I am well aware that certain periodicals have striven to extend beyond all due limits the words of the Holy Father and to make them cover certain matters, more political than religious, which are displeasing to the writers connected with those periodicals, but I am not aware that these publications have any jurisdiction to add to the words of the Holy Father.

"The papal letter, as I have said, condemns errors which every American Catholic condemns, and which never had any currency in America. The agitation in Europe concerning these errors brought them prominently before the public, and the condemnation of them by the Holy Father was a wise and judicious act independent of any question as to where and how the enunciation of such errors first took place, and indeed in the letter to Cardinal Gibbons the Holy Father is very careful not to say that such errors existed in America.

"If, however, by Americanism is understood a loyal adhesion on the part of American Catholics to the political condition of their country and to its Constitution and laws, then Americanism surely exists among them. American Catholics proclaim no thesis which might be applicable to other nations or other times.

"If, again, by Americanism we are to understand a sincere desire to turn to the profit of the Church the conditions which modern times and the peculiar circumstances of our country create, then Americanism of this kind can be imputed to us. We in America lose no time in theorizing over possible but not existing situations, nor in dreaming of conditions of past ages. We do the work that is before us.

"If, finally, by Americanism we mean activity in religious work, personal initiative which leaves no stone unturned in seeking success, while always governed in what we do by the superior direction of Pope and Bishops, then there is among us Americanism. Among American Catholics there is no folding of arms, no saying that nothing can be done."

The New Era, in an editorial on the interview with Archbishop Ireland, lays particular emphasis on the fact that certain prelates in the United States, presumably Archbishop Ireland and those who share his views, have been misrepresented by other Catholics. It lays the blame for this on a "French coterie."

Tax on Banks.

William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and William Sherer have, as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee and Manager of the New York Clearing House, respectively, sent to the Clearing House Association banks documents from the Internal Revenue Department relative to the tax on bank capital, surplus, and undivided profits. The main contention has been that undivided profits are not taxable. Internal Revenue Commissioner G. W. Wilson, in a communication of June 20, says: "No portion of the undivided profits of any bank is to be included in the amount of capital and surplus on which the special tax to be paid is to be reckoned, except such as have by vote of the Board of Directors been authorized to be set apart and used by the bank officers in the general business of banking."

A. C. Bostwick a Special Partner.

Albert C. Bostwick will Aug. 1 become a special partner in the Stock Exchange house of Walter C. Stokes & Co., and rumor has it that he puts $100,000 into its treasury. He is little more than of age, and the son of the late Jabez A. Bostwick. He entered the service of the firm of which he will be a partner as a delivery boy. Mr. Bostwick is well known in society as a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt and the Meadow Brook Club, and his $10,000 four-in-hand team won first prize at the Horse Show last November. Mr. Bostwick married in June, 1898, Miss Marie Lillian, daughter of Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Was Ninety-five Years Old.

Mrs. Bridget Barrett, ninety-five years old, died at her home, 512 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday, from the effects of a fall she received several weeks ago. She was the mother of eight children, the grandmother of fourteen, and the great-grandmother of two children. Mrs. Barrett was born in Elska, County Sligo, Ireland, on June 17, 1804. During the epidemic of yellow fever in 1849 Mrs. Barrett was stricken with the disease, and left for dead while her relatives went for a coffin. Forty years ago she and her husband came to New York.

PAWN TICKET HIS ONLY ASSET.

Receiver Coen and Justice Bischoff Puzzled as to Disposition of Property of A. B. Cregan.

A pawn ticket for a gold watch, which was pawned by Alfred B. Cregan on July 13, 1897, and still remains unredeemed, was yesterday the subject of an interesting controversy in the Supreme Court and is now engaging the serious attention of Justice Bischoff as to its disposition. Cregan is a judgment debtor, and in May last Lawyer Thomas F. Coen was appointed receiver of his estate. Examination revealed that the estate consisted simply and solely of the pawn ticket in question.

Yesterday Receiver Coen applied to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, for instructions as to what he is to do in the case. Mr. Coen wants to know whether it is in his power to sell the ticket or whether he must redeem the watch and sell it, or whether the judgment debtor may not demand the ticket and redeem the watch before July 13, in which case there will be nothing left for either the receiver or the judgment creditor.

Frank J. Rohrig, a Roundsman attached to the Tenderloin precinct, is the plaintiff in the suit. Cregan was a saloon keeper, and his saloon was on Rohrig's beat. The saloon keeper and the Roundsman became friendly, and, as Cregan was not doing very well, he borrowed money, amounting to about $100, from Rohrig. Cregan was unable to pay, and Rohrig finally got judgment against him for the amount due, with costs, the whole sum totaling $112. Execution was levied, and was returned unsatisfied, and then Rohrig secured an order for the examination of Cregan in supplementary proceedings, at the conclusion of which Justice Schuchman of the City Court appointed Mr. Coen as the receiver of Cregan's property.

Receiver Coen explained to Justice Bischoff that $40 had been borrowed on the watch. Cregan had paid the interest from July 13, 1897, to July 13, 1898, and another year's interest, amounting to $12, will be due on the 13th of this month. Receiver Coen said that he had tried to get offers for the watch, which was a gold hunting-case watch, with a Tiffany movement, and of unknown value. The pawnbroker said it was worth $65.

"Under the law, as receiver," Mr. Coen said, "I am bound to give ten days' notice of any sale of the property of a judgment debtor. This is July 3, and the time for the redemption of the watch will expire before the necessary ten days' notice will have expired. Besides, the highest offer I have been able to get for the piece of property is $12, which is just the amount of the interest due, and if I take out the watch I shall have no money to pay for the advertisements which the law requires to be inserted in the newspapers. Can I sell the watch, or can I sell the ticket now for the $12 and let the purchaser take it out?"

Justice Bischoff said he thought the receiver could sell the ticket, subject to the pawnbroker's lien upon it.

"Yes," replied Mr. Coen, "but before I have complied with the legal formalities the twelve months will be up, and unless the interest has been paid the pawnbroker can sell it himself for the amount borrowed and interest, and I can get nothing at all. This is one of the most intricate cases I have ever been engaged in."

"I don't think that the pledgor could be prevented from selling this ticket or redeeming it," Justice Bischoff said, "and I think the receiver, to whom the judgment debtor handed this ticket, stands in his place."

Counsel for Cregan claimed that a watch was one of the articles exempt by law from the property which could be seized by the judgment creditor, and maintained that the receiver had no right to sell the ticket or redeem the watch and sell it.

Receiver Coen said that when Cregan gave up the ticket to him it ceased to be exempt. "I did not wish to sell this watch if I could help it," he said, "because I thought it looked mean toward this young man, but he said that, although this watch was a birthday present to him from his father and had cost $125, he did not care to take it out of pawn, as he had a cheaper watch which would do him just as well. I thought it was my duty as receiver to realize whatever I could from his estate."

Justice Bischoff, after several authorities on the question of the duties and powers of receivers had been cited to him by counsel on both sides, decided on taking the papers in the case and reserving his decision.

BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Caught in an Unoccupied Building, He Fired for Revenge.

Thirteen-year-old Frederick Schrader of 145 West Thirty-fifth Street was shot in the arm yesterday morning by a youth whom, it is alleged, he had detected in robbing an unoccupied building next door. The shooting was done out of revenge.

Schrader's father is the janitor of the house he lives in, and the adjoining building was formerly occupied by the Salvation Army. The army moved out some time ago, and Schrader was asked to look after some lead and iron pipe and cheap fixtures that were left behind. Thieves attempted to get in several times, but were driven out.

Young Schrader heard a noise in the vacant building yesterday morning, and called out to his father. The latter and his wife hurried up, and parents and son entered the building. A couple of boys ran out, and Fred tried to catch the bigger boy, who struck him. Fred struck back with a small whip, and the two made their escape.

Half an hour later Fred was sent with a message to the Aulic, at the corner of Broadway, when the boy whom he had struck suddenly appeared and fired a pistol at him. The bullet entered the fleshy part of his arm and he cried for the police. Policeman John Sexton of the Tenderloin gave chase, and after a long run caught the rough, who gave his name as John Storch, a